

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2353.—VOL. L.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

Business negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.
Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.
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50 Hington Down, £1½
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20 Leadhills, £3
30 Marke Valley, £2
30 Nouveau Monde, 17s 6
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50 Prince of Wales, £1½
50 Parys Copper, £1½
250 Pestarena, 7s.
25 Ruby, £6 17s 6d.
15 Richmond, £15.
25 Roman Grav., £10½
50 S. Indian Gold, £1 15s
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10 So. Condarow, £10½
50 South Darren, £2 7 6
25 So. E. Wynad, £1 11 3
50 S. Penstruthal, 12s 6d
75 Trevine Cons., 16s 3d.
20 Tankerville, £2 17s 6d
25 West Phoenix, £2.
50 Wheel Crebor, £4.

RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER
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100 Consolidated, 9s 9d.
50 Cape Copper, £43.
100 Cambrian, 19s.
50 Devala Provident.
20 Derwent, £2½
50 Dolcoath.
100 Don Pedro, 12s 9d.
20 Devala Moyer.
50 Emma, £2 3s 9d.
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150 Cambrian.
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50 Derwent.
100 Exchequer.
100 East Crebor.
25 East Caradon.

70 East Chiverton.
60 Emma.
20 Frongoch.
120 Flagstaff.
25 Fortescue.
50 Glenroy.
40 Gawton.
30 Gwyn-y-Mynydd.
25 Herodsfoot.
50 Hington Down.
70 Javali.
100 I.X.L.
75 Kapanga.
10 Levant.

80 Lady Ashburton.
45 Morfa Du.
10 Mona.
30 Marke Valley.
40 New Wye Valley.
100 North Herodsfoot.
50 Prince of Wales.
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50 Don Pedro, 12s 6d.
20 Devala Moyer, £3 11 3
25 Exchequer, 6s 3d.
25 East Caradon.
20 East Crebor, 24s 6d.
20 East Van, £2.
15 Emma, £2½.
30 English-Austral., 18s.

50 Flagstaff, £1 11s 3d.
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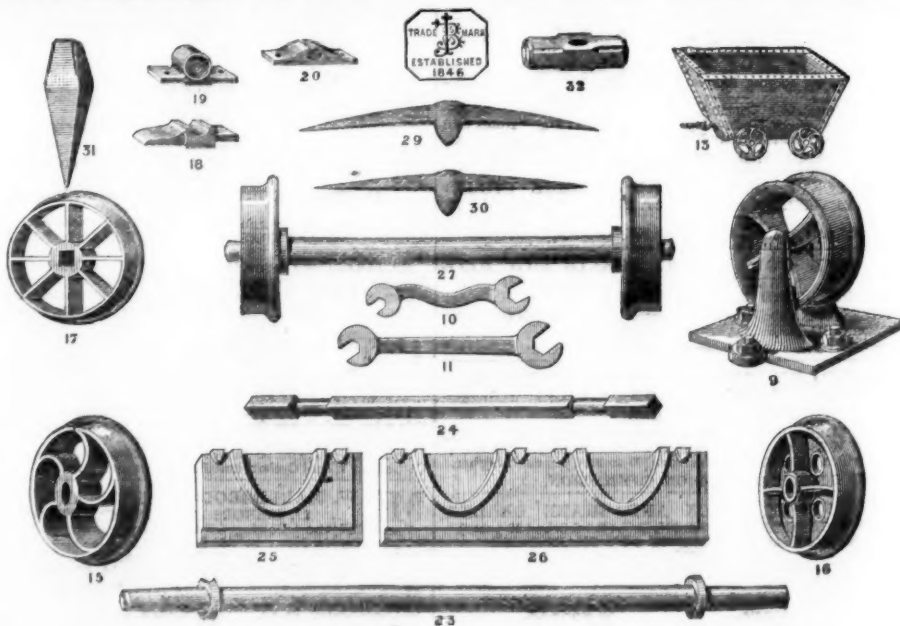
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BANKERS.

IN LONDON THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), No. 6, Lothbury, E.C.

IN INDIA THE AGRA BANK (Limited), Madras.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. NEWMAN, STRETTON, AND HILLIARD, 75 and 76, Cornhill, E.C.

AUDITORS—To be nominated by the shareholders.

BROKERS—Messrs. FIELDING AND SON, 4, Cophall-court, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. H. THOMPSON, Esq.

OFFICES—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire, cultivate, and develop the Perseverance Estate, in the South-East Wynaad, in the Madras Presidency, India, which closely adjoins the properties belonging to the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and is surrounded by well-known estates, such as the Alpha, Hams-luck, Adelphi, Hamsdale, &c., which in Mr. Brough Smyth's report are most favourably spoken of as containing gold quartz.

The estate is estimated to contain about 600 acres, 466 of which are held on lease from the Rajah of Nellore for 96 years, from 1888, at an annual rental of 450 rupees, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every 24th year, and with a reservation of the teak and blackwood to the Rajah, and the remainder for 48 years from 1875, at an annual rental of 125 rupees, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every 12th year, with power to renew at the expiration. A lease is held for 36 years from 15th August, 1879, giving mining rights over 15 acres at an annual rental of 25 rupees per acre, and the Rajah binds himself to grant such further rights as may be required, if applied to within five years from the above date. About 150 acres are planted with coffee and a portion with cinchona trees.

The following is the telegraphic summary of the preliminary report of Mr. Oliver Pegler, the consulting engineer to the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), under date 14th June, 1880:—

"This estate indicates great mineral resources. Gold found several points. Three rich reefs. One splendid; perhaps finest in Wynaad. Extensive native workings. Great natural facilities. Water, timber, abundant."

The following are extracts from his full report, dated the 17th June, 1880:—

"The mineral indications of the property are of the most promising character, numerous outcrops of auriferous quartz exist, and native workings (a rare indication of mineral wealth). . . . Both

underground mining and alluvial washings are extensively met with throughout the estates. . . . This portion of the estate is covered with fine forest, and will yield an inexhaustible supply of timber.

It is also traversed by several good streams, with extraordinary facility for the formation of reservoirs, whereby a very large supply of water could be commanded. . . . Much of this old mining work is still intact. . . . The soil through the whole extent of the property contains gold. . . . Portions of this quartz broken off by me at a foot's depth when crushed and panned gave very fine results, though much pyrites was present, and the stone uncalcined one assay gave, by eye estimation, up to nearly 1 oz. per ton, and a second quite 7 dwts."

The sample of a pillar of quartz left to support the roof of an old working, referred to by Mr. Pegler in the accompanying report, has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. with the following very satisfactory results:—

Pyrites—Produce of gold... 7-750 ozs. per ton of pyrites (= 155 dwts.) silver... 2-600 (= 52 dwts.)

Quartz—Produce of gold... 0-800 ozs. per ton of quartz (= 16 dwts.) silver... 0-300 (= 6 dwts.)

Mr. Brough Smyth, in his official report to the Madras Government, says:—

"Thirteen chains eastward from the Perseverance bungalow there is an outcrop of quartz, and within five chains of it some shallow alluvial workings."

"Near the western boundary of the estate there are two outcrops of quartz close together—the one a thick reef, and the other a 'leader.' Near them is an adit, now fallen in, which was probably driven for purpose of working the thin vein."

"On the northern boundary of the estate there is another adit surrounded by native workings."

"A reef once worked by the natives is intersected by the eastern boundary."

"The quartz reefs in this area have a promising appearance, and it

is probable that the native workings are more extensive than is shown by the map."

The full report of Mr. Oliver Pegler accompanies the prospectus, and it very clearly establishes the following important points:—

1.—That an abundant supply of water is obtainable sufficient for all mining purposes, as well as adequate to furnish water-power for the machinery.

2.—The supply of timber on the estate is far greater than any demand for the mine could possibly require.

3.—The old native workings are very numerous.

4.—The quantity of gold in the quartz appears to be great.

The purchase money (£50,000) includes the crops, as well as the buildings, cattle, and tools, the company taking over the properties as from the 31st March, 1880. All the expenses incidental to the formation of the company, excepting the legal charges attaching to the prospectus, Articles of Association, and the agreement for purchase by the company, will be borne by the vendor, who accepts £26,666, part of the purchase money, being all that he can take in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange in fully paid-up shares, the residue being payable in cash; leaving the balance of the capital (£30,000) for the working capital.

The only contracts that have been entered into are, one dated 6th September, 1880, made between Stanes, Watson, and Co., of the one part, and J. W. Uloth of the other part; and one dated 11th September, 1880, made between J. W. Uloth of the one part, and the company of the other part. The vendor is the promoter, and has himself fixed the purchase money.

These agreements, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, translations of the leases, above referred to, can be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, or from the bankers or brokers.

Should no allotment be made the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Messrs. ABBOTT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Sept. 23) write:—During the past week the market has been quiet, and transactions have been very limited, but this morning there has been a good demand for most shares at higher rates. East Pool, Dolcoath, West and Wheal Pevor, and North Bury shares freely dealt in. The closing quotations are subjoined:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 76 to 78; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11½; Dolcoath, 5 to 5½; East Pool, 36½ to 37½; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8½; North Bury, 2½ to 3½; Pen-an-drea, 1 to 1½; Pendarves United, 8 to 9; Penhalla, 1½ to 2; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 13½ to 14½; South Frances, 11½ to 12; Tincroft, 15½ to 16½; West Basset, 15½ to 16½; West Pevor, 12½ to 13; West Frances, 9 to 10; West Toulgo, 50 to 52; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Pevor, 25 to 26; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3. Market firm. Tin, 80.

—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine sharedealer, Redruth (Sept. 23), writes:—Our market has been dull nearly all the week, but tin having improved to-day shares have advanced, and close strong. At Dolcoath meeting, on Monday, a 20s. dividend was declared, and at Pevor, on Tuesday, a 22s. 6d. dividend was declared. The tin standards were reduced 3s. on Tuesday. The following are to-day's prices:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 77 to 79; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11½; Dolcoath, 5 to 5½; East Pool, 36 to 37; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8½; North Bury, 2½ to 3½; Pendarves United, 7 to 8; Penhalla, 1½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1 to 1½; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 13 to 14; South Frances, 11½ to 12; Tincroft, 15 to 15½; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Pevor, 12½ to 13½; West Frances, 9 to 10; West Toulgo, 50 to 52; West Seton, 18 to 19; Wheal Agar, 5½ to 6; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10½; Wheal Jane, 2 to 3; Wheal Pevor, 25½ to 26½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Prussia, ½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3.

—Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (Sept. 23), writes:—The mine share market during the week has been without much change until to-day, when a somewhat better feeling exists, and prices close at their best. The following mines have declared dividends since last week:—Blue Hills and Penhalla, 2s. each; Wheal Kitty, 2s. 6d.; Dolcoath, 20s.; Wheal Pevor, 22s. 6d.; Devon Consols, 8s. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 76 to 78; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11½; Dolcoath, 5 to 5½; East Pool, 36 to 37; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8½; North Bury, 2½ to 3½; Pen-an-drea, 1 to 1½; Pendarves United, 7 to 8; Penhalla, 1½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1 to 1½; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 13 to 14; South Frances, 11½ to 12; Tincroft, 15 to 15½; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Pevor, 12½ to 13; West Frances, 9 to 10; West Toulgo, 50 to 52; West Seton, 18 to 19; Wheal Agar, 5½ to 6; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10½; Wheal Jane, 2 to 3; Wheal Pevor, 25 to 26; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Prussia, ½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3.

—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine sharedealer, Camborne (Sept. 23) writes:—During the last day or two a decided improvement has taken place in the Cornish share market, and a fair advance in quotations has been established to-day. Business has been brisk, and there is still a good demand for the leading mine shares. Dolcoath shares advanced to 52½, buyers, ex div., East Pool to 36½, Pevor to 25½, ex div., South Frances to 11½, West Basset to 15½. North Bury shares have fluctuated considerably from 3½ to 2½, closing to-day at 3½. On the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 76½ to 77½; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11½; Dolcoath, 52½ to 53½; East Pool, 36½ to 37½; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8½; North Bury, 3 to 3½; Penhalla, 1½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1 to 1½; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 13 to 14; South Frances, 11½ to 12; Tincroft, 15 to 15½; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Pevor, 12½ to 13; West Frances, 9 to 10; West Toulgo, 50 to 52; West Seton, 18 to 19; Wheal Agar, 5½ to 6; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10½; Wheal Jane, 2 to 3; Wheal Pevor, 25 to 26; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Prussia, ½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3.

—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Sept. 23), writes:—The mining market continues dull and depressed, and prices have further receded, tin being daily quoted lower. Wheal Uny enquired for on change of management. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bedford United, 1 to 1½; Carn Brea, 73 to 74; Clitters, 4 to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11; Dolcoath, 51 to 52; Devon Consols, 11½ to 12; East Condurrow, 1½ to 2; East Croft, 1½ to 1½; East Pool, 34 to 35; Ganton Down, 1½ to 1½; Glasgow Caradon, 1½ to 1½; Herodfoot, 3½ to 4; Hingston Caradon, ½ to ½; Marke Valley, 1½ to 2; Old Gunnislake, 3½ to ½; New West Caradon, 65 to 70; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11; Prince of Wales, 1 to 1½; South Frances, 12 to 12½; Tincroft, 14½ to 15; West Basset, 14½ to 15; West Pevor, 12½ to 13; West Frances, 9 to 9½; West Mary Ann, 1 to 1½; West Toulgo, 50 to 52; Wheal Agar, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Pevor, 24 to 25, ex div.; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 2.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Sept. 23), write:—The markets

generally have been dull during the past week, not much business being reported, and the restriction of it has been felt by all classes of securities. The threatened struggle in this neighbourhood between employers and operatives has had a detrimental effect, and has, doubtless, arrested progress which would otherwise have been made both in prices and amount of business doing. It is felt by many to be highly probable that a settlement will be effected without actual conflict, as it appears from the negotiations which have been made public that the question of striking does not meet with the unanimous approval of the operatives, and if this is proved to be so it is believed that those in favour of a strike will be unable to show any possibility of such a barrier should have been raised in the way of awakening prosperity, and it is to be hoped that wisest counsels may prevail. Though quotations in some cases are lower, especially in concerns governed by the iron market, the decline is not of very great moment; and, on the other hand, there are some instances of decided advance.

BANKS have been neglected, none having changed hands except Manchester and County. Though changes, too, are few, and by no means important, Bank of Liverpool are ¼, and Manchester and County ¼ better, but Manchester and Liverpool District have eased ½, but this is very slight after their late rapid rise.

INSURANCE have not produced many dealings, but where transactions have been had prices have been fully maintained. Thames and Mersey Marine, which, after rising quickly some little time back, have been quieter, have again been dealt in a few times, and prices have again advanced to about best yet reached. The variations are somewhat numerous, and excepting Imperial Marine, which shows a fall of ½, are all for the better—viz., British and Foreign Marine Insurance, ¾; Liverpool and London and Globe, ¾; Equitable Fire, ¾; Lancashire, ¾; Thames and Mersey Marine, ¾; Royal Liverpool, ¾; and Sea, 1 15.

IRON, COAL, &c., AND MINING.—It is in this class of securities that the most changes are recorded for the week, and here the great majority show decline, consequent probably on the dull state of the iron trade, which, as has been mentioned by us before, exerts a great influence on the shares of these concerns. The transactions are few, with none noteworthy. The changes of quotations are as follows:—Higher: Palmer's Shipbuilding, ½, Cammell's ¾, and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance ¾. Lower: Park Gate, 2; Beekons, fully paid, 1½; ditto, 12½, paid, ¾; Bilbao Iron, ¾; Great Laxey Lead Mine, ½; John Browns, ¾; Thariss Sulphur and Copper, ¾; Ebbw Vale, ¾; Sheepbridge ¾; West Cumberland Iron, 1 to 1½; Tees Side Iron and Engine, ½; and Felsall Coal, 1 to 1½. A. Knowles are lower on buyers' quotation, but sellers remain the same.

COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.—Notwithstanding the prospect of strike in one branch of this trade, spinning shares continue moderately firm, but there is very little business in progress, for whilst sellers are held out for advanced figures, buyers—though believing that trade, if allowed to proceed without interruption, will improve with short time, which is already commenced in many places—prefer to wait and watch events before coming up to sellers' prices. Some concerns, however, despite all, show slight improvement, and there are few, if any, of which the reverse can be said.

TELEGRAPHIC have been done in to a limited extent at about late prices, and the only change of quotation is a fall of ½ in Anglo-American.—CANALS unaltered, and, with the exception of a solitary transaction in Bridgewater, nothing doing.—MISCELLANEOUS does not show many features of interest, but a fair business is reported. Manchester Corporation stock are quoted ½ lower. Manchester Carriage and Tramways, of all issues, are better, and continue strong, the A issue are ¾, B ½, and C ½ higher. Household stores, too, are ¼ better. Rylands and Sons are inquired for at an advance of last week's figures.

RAILWAYS have shown weakness throughout the week. The probability of a strike by the Lancashire operatives has affected Lancashire and Yorkshire stock, a falling market in pig-iron and the poor traffic announced by several leading lines having helped to depress the market, and caused North Eastern, South Western, Midlands, London and North Westerns, Calcuttians, and a few others, to decline 1 to 2. North British have been an active market, ranging between 83½ to 85½. Sheffield, A. and Brighton, A. suffered heavily to-day, going as low as 62½ and 160½ respectively, but have since recovered about ½ each. Business has, however, been of a very slight character, and a little selling easily told on a market not willing to support. Canadians have fluctuated to a trifling extent, the Grand Trunk issues being ½ to 1 lower, while an advance is quoted on Great Western. Similar movements are also observed in American, and on comparison no change of moment is noticeable, except a slightly better tone in Atlantic First and Second Mortgage Bonds. The Erie receipts continue to be looked upon as very favourable, and likely to tell upon the ordinary shares before long.

HULL.—Mr. W. FOWLER SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (Sept. 23), writes:—The railway markets have been irregular this week, and, on the whole, inclined to flatness, mainly owing to foreign politics. Traffic was fairly good, but not sufficiently so to satisfy sanguine speculators, and, consequently, flatness supervened. This morning the market again opened with a dull tone, and after a sharp rally went very flat, but the closing prices show some little improvement. Until affairs abroad assume a more settled aspect, no rise of importance can be looked for, nor probably in any case, until we have seen somewhat lower prices, as the preliminary movement to an advance is generally a fall; but with stock in stronger hands, which the fall would, as usual, bring about, it is pretty certain a higher level of prices would be attained. Another splendid traffic in Trunks, 7100. Increase on 40,500, has failed to move either ordinaries or third preferences, and notwithstanding evidences of an expectation on the part of the directors to be able at least to pay the full dividend on the second preference.

The inferences are that investors are not purchasing, and that those speculators who are not in Trunks are deterred from touching them while their market is so lifeless, as it has been for some time past; thus those who have bought are, more or less, heavily weighted, and appear to be exhausted as regards further purchasing power. There will probably, however, be a little more life in them as the meeting draws near. Canadas firm, and largely bought on any fall. Americans fluctuate considerably, especially Eries, being specially influenced by a projected opposition line, which looks uncommonly like a Yankee trick to scare holders into selling. Were it really considered *bona fide* across the water the fall should have far exceeded its present dimensions—about 38. Local stocks quietly firm. Hull Bank, 1½; London and York, 28s. 6d.; Yorkshire Bank, 24; Hull Tram, 9½. 7s. 6d.; Earle's Shipbuilding, 18; Hull Dock, 8s.

CHESTER.—Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers (Sept. 23), writes:—Local mining shares continue to receive more attention, and increased business has been done lately. The improvement in the South Cross, whereby the manager hopes to double his returns very shortly, is creating a lively enquiry for these shares, which makes the market firmer, and some shareholders will not sell within the quotation. Reports from Rhosmoras to yield of both Dixon's and Westminster lodes continue satisfactory. Were these lodes not restricted to the narrow circle of local investors, but were rather dealt in on the wide market, there is no doubt the quotations would not remain so quiescent. Drainage, 10 to 10½; Rhydalun, 10 to 10½; Rhosmoras, 3 to 3½; North Hendre, 5½ to 6; Lady Ann, 1 to 1½; Fron Hall, ½ to ¾; Pen-y-Oreid, 1 to 1½; Pant-y-Mwyn, 1½ to 2; Tyddyn-y-Gwyn, 1 to 1½. Foreign shares on this market have been somewhat inactive. Pitangul dividend to June 30, though earned in May and June, with at least another 10 per cent., has not come up to expectation, but I think the board has done wisely in retaining the balance, and not dividing to the last. The quotations are—Pitangul, 3 to 3½; Don Pedro, ½ to ¾; Frontino, 2½ to 3½; Brazilian Gold Mines, 1 to 1½.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (Sept. 23), writes:—During the past week markets have been dull, as people seem to be waiting the result of the Eastern political complication; but the fact that in spite of this prices do not show much fall indicates the markets are healthy, and no doubt there will be a good rise when the reaction takes place. As the harvest is the main ground-work upon which the development of new activity in the manufacturing trades takes its rise, and money is abundant, the improvement in trade may shortly be expected to become more decided.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the movements of the week comprise reductions of 10s. per share each on Beekons, Vaughan (A) and Glasgow Port Washington, 5s. on Benhar Coal, 3s. 8d. on Monkland (pref.), 2s. 6d. each on Chillingworth and Monkland, and 2s. on Marbella; but Ebbw Vale have advanced 2s. 6d., and Steel Company of Scotland, 1s. 3d. The Scotch pig iron warrant market has been flat, from 51s. 2d. to 48s. 7½d. The good harvest has had no beneficial effect yet, and prices have again fallen below the point at which production is profitable; the unfavourable feeling is due to reduction in makers' brands, and a new agreement to rescind the former agreement, by which the ironmasters were to keep a half of the furnaces damped down, and now each is left free to light all or none as he judges advisable. The demand from America is easier at present, but it is likely to be renewed, and in conjunction with the more active home trade probable in the closing month of the year there does not appear much room for a fall in prices, but every prospect of a good rise. Benhars have been weak all the week, and have declined from 23s. to 23s. Antrim Iron, A. 45s.; Andrew Knowles and Sons, 11 dis.; Brown, Bayley, and Dixon, 24 dis.; Bilbao Iron, 25½; Bilson and Crump Meadow, 62s. 6d.; Boickow, Vaughan, A. 25½; ditto (12½, paid), 75s. prem.; ditto (preference), 20½. 3s. 9d.; Cardiff and Swansea, 42s. 6d.; Chatterley Iron, 7½; Chillingworth Iron, 80s.; Charles Cammell and Company, 8½ dis.; Clyde Coal, 53s. to 55s.; Ebbw Vale, 9 to 9½; Great Western Colliery, B. 62s. 6d.; Henry Briggs, A. 9½; John Bagnall and Sons, A. 22s. 6d.; John Brown and Company, 9½ dis.; Lehigh and Wilkes Barre, 102; Lofthouse Colliery, 75s.; Llynvi and Tondri, 61. 11s. 3d.; ditto, debenture, 100; Marbella Iron, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; Monkland Iron and Coal, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 9d.; ditto (preference), 5½ to 6; Muntz's Metal, 47s. 6d. prem.; Myndy Iron, 40s.; New Shirlston Colliery (preference), 5; Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau (preference), 34; Newport Aberrhon Colliery, 7; Northfield Iron, 7½ dis.; Oakham Colliery (preference), 5s.; Omoa and Cleland, 26s.; Parkgate Iron, 5s. prem.; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 80s. dis.; Rhymney Iron, 24½; Sandwell Park Colliery, 15; Sheepbridge Iron, 24 dis.; South Wales Colliery, 30s.; Steel Company of Scotland 12 to 12½; Thorp's Gawler Hall, 20s.; Tredegar, B. 23; West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 7½ dis.; and William Cooke and Company, 28½ dis.

In shares of foreign copper and lead companies, Thurs has declined 22s. 6d. per share (from 32½ to 31½); Rio Tinto, 12s. 6d.; Huntington, 6s.; and Yorks Peninsula (preference), 2s. 6d.; but Canadian are firmer. Panulicilio have also improved, on the advice that railway communication between the mine and the port has been re-established. Anglo-Espana are at 83½; Alamillos, 25s. 6d.; Copiapo, 8½; English and Australian, 25s. to 30s.; New Quebrada, 75s.; Rio Tinto 5 per cent., 96½; Virneberg, 30s. to 40s.; Yorks Peninsula, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; and ditto pref., 15s. to 17s. 6d.

In shares of home mines business dull, owing to drooping tendency of metal

(10 tons) or more of copper ore.

St. Francis: We have just commenced to reopen this mine, clearing out of mill, &c., and dressing the ores at last. The water has to be pumped out of the mill, and the ore is then vigorously pushed on, but from the quality of the ore, and the nature and productiveness of the vein, I think I am warranted in leading you to expect favourable results from the opening of this mine. **Hartford Mine:** Some preliminary work was done at this mine in July last, such as cleaning upwards, &c., but nothing of consequence was attempted until the receipt of instructions of Aug. 5, since when we have commenced them, as they are rather scarce at present. We have commenced hauling the ore broken, and they are of good quality. The stope in the 50 has improved. Judging from appearances we shall break a good quantity of ore during the present month, and by then open the mine for a larger output.

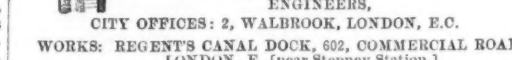
Acton Mine: The workings at this mine in the early part of the past winter were confined to drifting in level. In the early part of February, 1861, I took some of the men from this level, and put them to strip down some of the valuable ore adhering to the freewall in the 10. st. of No. 5 shaft; in doing this work

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PLANING AND CUTTING METALS.—To an ordinary planing and cutting machine MESSRS. RUSBY and SUMMER, of Denby, attach to the cross-head or slide a sliding-box, which has the usual backward and forward movement, between the two pillars; this sliding-box is fitted with an inner sliding-box, which can be raised or lowered within the outer box; the inner box is fitted with a chisel-box, to which the ordinary chisel or planing tool is fixed; below or beside the inner sliding-box they fix a small chisel-box, with chisel or planing tool so arranged as to cut the reverse way, so that when the ordinary chisel/or tool has cut or planed during the forward movement of the table, on its return the chisel in the small box acts and cuts, and so

acid to any of the salts of nickel (especially when a solution free from alkali is used) corrects in a marked degree this tendency to a

In England—The *London Mining Journal*, and leading Cornishmen.
In California—The *Mining and Scientific Press*, and principal Miners'



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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERLYNN.—John Roberts, Sept. 22: In the past week we have had an open joint in the Valley cross-cut, the shaft was thought to be the wall of the ore, as it produces some fine stones of lead, but on cutting through to the other side we get the same sort of ground that we had before. The No. 3 cross-cut is without any change to notice, except that the cleavages in the rock are nearly coated with lead, which indicates that the lead when cut will be productive of that ore. The No. 2 end is now chiefly spar, and rather spare for driving.

BEDFORD UNITED.—R. Goldworthy, Sept. 22: The lode in McCallan's engine-shaft is still of a very promising character. Since the heavy rains the water in the shaft has greatly increased, but we are still able to continue the sinking. North Lode: In the 127 east the lode has been taken down, which is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 12½ per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the 115 east since last report. The stope throughout are producing their usual quantity of ore. We are pushing on the new work as fast as possible.

BELL VEAN.—J. Bray, Sept. 18: We have not yet intersected the Gobbins lode as yet, but I am expecting to cut it daily, though we may not reach it for some little time. I estimate that we must be within 5 fathoms of it at most.

—J. Bray, Sept. 21: I am glad to inform you that we have met with fine stones of tin in cross-cut to-day.

BELOWDA.—Thomas Parkyn, Sept. 22: Since my last report Webb's lode in the adit has much improved, and the Beacon Burrow lode also is improving; shall be able to report more fully on each next week. Meanwhile all surface work is being forced on as fast as possible.

BLAEN CAELN UNITED.—J. Fell, Sept. 22: The lode in the cross-cut south of Caeln creek continues without change; it is a very good lode, but no mineral to value yet. The stope in the 30 are yielding very good dressing-stuff, and I hope to send off a parcel of ore next week. The lode in the cross-cut north, opposite winze, is not so good this week. The other cross-cut, opposite engine-shaft, is without alteration, ground being both hard and wet. The alteration in lift has enabled us to keep down the water without so much strain on the machinery.

BODIRIS.—H. Hotchkiss, Sept. 21: Meadow Shaft: The 110 cross-cut is out from the adit nearly 100 yards, and the change in the ground which I informed you of in my last, has enabled us to make good progress, and has proved to be a joint belonging to the main lode of about 1 ft. wide; it is composed of flonkan, carbonate of lime, and quartz, and is letting out a little water. We are pushing on as fast as possible, and some 2 or 3 yards at furthest should bring us into the lode. The lead ore in the 17 east continues much the same, it is not in a solid rib now, but is disseminated throughout the forebrest. Other places are without change to notice.

BWILCH UNITED.—N. Bray, Sept. 22: I have nothing particular calling for remark since my report for last Journal except that we have a better supply of water for dressing and other purposes, and all our surface and underground operations are going on regularly.

CARNARVON.—John Roberts, Sept. 22: The 90 end is still in a hard bar of ground—we have driven during the month 1 m. 2 ft. 6 in.; I have let 1 m., at 18½, to six men. In the cross-cut at Falmeged we have just struck the lode, but we have not yet got the joint which contains the copper in the sink; I expect that we shall have to drive 1 fathom more to reach this—let 1 m., to four men, at 10½. In the upper trial (Craig-y-mwyn) there is a very kindly looking lode, and it has every appearance of being near a bunch of copper; let 1 m., to two men, at 9½.

CLEMENTINA.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Sept. 22: The stopes all round are without any change, averaging about 15 cwt. of lead to the fathom. The bottom level being again dry we shall start at once to drive north to get under the lead dipping in that direction.

COURT GRANGE.—J. G. Green, Sept. 22: Since my last the pumps have continued working without intermission, and the 55 is in fork to-day. The rise in the 45 east is in a hard strong lode, but poor. The stope in back of the 30 have slightly improved; the one behind the end is turning out very good leadstuff, worth 15 cwt. per fathom. The stope in the intermediate level is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. The stope in the 14 east is poor at present owing to loose gossany ground. The winze below the 14 is down 3 fms. in a good ore lode; I expect to hole to the stope in six weeks time, when this piece of ground can be worked to advantage. There is no other change calling for remark. Dressing and dressing are carried on with regularity, and with fair results. We shall complete the delivery of Messrs. Goodhart's parcel of ore on Saturday, and shall then commence with the tributors' stuff, which, according to assay, contains a better produce of silver than the ore from the eastern part of the mine. The carpenters have nearly completed the work required to be done to comply with the Metalliferous Mines Act, and will then proceed to cover in the buddles shed before the winter sets in. We have a plentiful supply of water for all purposes just now, and all the machinery is in good working order. There is 15 ft. depth of water in the Craig-y-mwyn reservoir, and I am glad to say that this important work is at last completed. It will be of immense service to the mine.

CROOK BURN.—William Vipond, Sept. 17: The water rose 1 ft. 6 in. in the shaft last week; it is now 26 ft. 6 in. from surface—the wet weather will, however, account for this. The engine is standing on the pillar, and the millwrights are fixing the machinery they commenced on Wednesday last; the machinery will be all here this week. The men are carting the pumps from Metal Band Mine to the shaft; they will be all there by Wednesday, the 22nd inst. The water level is also nearly up to the shaft.

CWMYSTWTH.—J. B. Rowe, Sept. 23: In the 15, driving west of long winze, below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing a nice mixture of lead ore and blende—saving stuff for dressing. In Gill's lower level, driving west of Edwards' winze, on the new lode, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; we have about 12 fathoms of good ore ground before us in this level. Seven stopes which we have working will yield on an average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and five pitches 13 cwt. per fathom.

D'ERESBY CONSOLS.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Sept. 22: We have cleared Sutton's shaft, and are now engaged tramming out the stuff, and putting in the necessary timber in the shaft to commence driving, which will be done in a day or so. The lode in the bottom of the shallow adit is much the same in value and appearance as when we last reported. The walls of the smithy and changing-room are completed.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Sept. 22: The No. 6 is more spare for driving than it has been; we have not yet cut into the lode, but there are spots of lead to be seen in the face of the lode from the top to bottom of the level. We have no doubt at all of the lode being as rich at this level as it is in the sump. We are sinking the sump on the hanging side of the lode in the shale carrying a part of the lode to make room for sinking; this part of the lode is yielding very good lead. We are filling up the stuff in the sump with the stuff that is in the level south of the great sump. We may say that this level has never been cleared, and, therefore, we know not how far it is driven or what was the result of the driving. This clearing will fill up and secure the ground in the sump and the stuff over it, and give us to see what was discovered by driving the level.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 23: I have much pleasure in stating that our men struck into and broke some very good lead in the No. 6 last night, and have to-day drawn up several kibbles of rich lead from there. The part of lode carried is about 1½ ft. wide, rich for lead. Of course, the larger part of the lode we have not cut into as yet, but see large patches of strong-looking lead on the face of the lode, and showing, in all respects, appearances similar to that in No. 5. That the ore gone down in No. 5 would hold down here to No. 6 we have never for one moment doubted; our chief concern has been in urging forth the No. 6 to it as quick as possible; and a short time will now bring us forth to the point for rising up to meet the sump coming down from No. 5. This will take us probably four or five weeks to accomplish, but when done we shall be in a position to send away large quantities of good orestuff for a long time to come.

DERWENT.—John Morphet, Sept. 21: I beg to hand you the list of bargains let here on Saturday last, with estimate of ore, &c. —Jeffries' Shaft, Middle Vein: The 95, east of this shaft, continues much the same as for some time past, hard and expensive to cut, and worth 22 cwt. of ore per fathom for full width of level—9 ft. Over this level three stopes are yielding 15, 13, and 18 cwt. of ore respectively per fathom; average width of vein a little over 4 ft., and the flats on the south side of the level, and nearest to the shaft, have become very poor, and have been suspended; the other six are yielding 14, 15, 15, 14, 13, and 22 cwt. of ore per fathom respectively; average width of vein 5 ft. North Vein: This vein in the rise over the 93, opposite Westgarth's shaft, continues very promising; it is composed of limestone, quartz, fluor, a little white iron, blende, and lead ore, and worth of the latter 23 cwt. of ore per fathom for the full size of rise—10 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. The ground too is a little more favourable to explore, and is let at 25 s. per fathom less than last. At the end of the current week we have a set of men coming, when efforts will at once be started to make ready for putting out the 93 cross-cut to cut this vein in the Little Limestone, where we have great confidence in cutting the vein rich. East of rise, on the junction of Middle and Burnishall Haugh Vein over the 74, the stope now yields 20 cwt. of ore per fathom; vein 2 ft. wide. Since putting on the new chain at Jeffries, drawing and dressing are progressing uninterruptedly. We sustained no damage by the floods of last week.

—Sept. 24: We are glad the 93 rise still improves; worth 35 cwt. per fathom. Much softer. Nice lode.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, Sept. 24: Wheel Josiah: New South Lode Shaft: In the 130 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and a little blende. In the cross-cut south of the 115 west, the lode continues without alteration. —Wheel Emma: Inclined Shaft: In the 190 east, east of Dave's cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3½, and 4 tons of mundle per fathom. In the 137 east, east of Friend's cross-cut, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and of a most promising character, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prlan, and copper ore, worth 2 tons, or 6½, and 4 tons of mundle per fathom. —New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 205 west the lode, 5 ft. wide being carried, is composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a small quantity of copper ore. In Howday's winze, below the 191 west, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a little copper ore. In the 175 west, east of Bartlett's winze, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3½, and 2 tons of mundle per fathom. In the 115 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundle, and a little good quality copper ore. In the 100 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and small quantities of mundle and copper ore. In the 90 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a little copper ore. —Railway Shaft: In Bray's cross-cut south of the 190 the portion of the south part of the lode, referred to in last report, has been cut through, proving 3½ ft. wide, and composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundle, and a little copper

ore. This drive is still being continued south to prove if any other portion of the lode is standing in that direction. In the 190 west, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3½, and 2 tons of mundle per fathom. In Floyd's cross-cut north at the 175 west the south part of the lode has been cut into 2 ft., which consists of capel, quartz, peach, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. In the 160 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3½, and 2 tons of mundle per fathom. —Watson's: In the 76, east and west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, fluor, and a small quantity of mundle.

DRAKEWALLS.—M. Bawden, Sept. 23: I am pleased to report that the water is still going down in the old mine in a very satisfactory manner, and we find that the north end of Mathews' shaft is looking firmer. We are making fair progress with the repairs to Mathews' winch-engine, and hope soon to be drawing tinstuff from the 20 to supply our various water stamps, which we shall immediately be able to meet our costs. At the deep adit we are still driving west on south side of No. 2 copper lode, and are making good progress in driving.

EAST BOTALLACK.—F. H. Eustice, Thos. Trahair, Sept. 22: The timbering and securing of the diagonal shaft from surface to the adit level has been completed, and is now in good order. The cross-cut from the diagonal to the engine-shaft has also been eared, and the clearing of the adit level east towards the end has again been resumed, and good progress made; during the past week 10 fms. have been cleared. The shaftmen are engaged taking out the old stone, and putting in new stone, and the water is now in the wood collar; this work having become decayed, necessitates the taking out of the same and putting in an entirely new collar. The carpenters are busily engaged making shaft tackle, and doing other necessary work. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, Sept. 23: Since my last we have communicated the 60 with the stope in the back of the 70, which gives us good ventilation for stoping. Our stopegoing west are improving. The ground in the 30, west of shaft, is harder than when last reported on, and the air bad, therefore I have taken the men from the end to rise to the 74 in order to get good ventilation, at the same time it will facilitate our taking away the lead in the upper level. I am pleased to say we have, after a long struggle, got through the hard bar of ground in the south cross-cut at the 64. We shall now make better progress in driving towards the south lode, which we have for such a long time been looking forward to. No other change worth noticing since my last.

EAST CRAVEN MOOR.—D. Williams, Sept. 23: Having completed casing, dividing, and putting in ladders to report on, and also cut plat at the 75, we are now driving west upon the vein, which is 7 ft. wide, and intermixed throughout with branches and boulders of galena; worth 2 to 3 tons per fathom. The 65 west is in from shaft 8 fms. 3 ft. in a vein 8 ft. wide, worth 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The south-west cross-cut from end of 54, west of shaft, to intersect the main lode, is in 12 fms. 3 ft. A stope in back of this level is worth 20 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 54, east of shaft, is in 27 fms. 5 ft. in a vein 2 ft. wide, and producing good saving work for dressing. Other points much the same as for some time past. We have a parcel of pig-lead to weigh up this evening.

EAST DARREN.—Thomas Garland, Sept. 22: In the 104 cross-cut south on cross-course the ground is composed of beds of grit, carrying more branches of carbonate of lime, showing spots of copper and lead. In the 80 west of cross-cut on south lode the end is all in lode, with open fissures containing stones of carbonate of lime spotted with mundle and cubes of lead ore, looking more promising for improvement. In the 55, west of footway cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of blue clay slate and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fathom. In the 56, east of footway cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, harder for exploring, and yielding 13 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have no improvement to report from the stope and tribute pitches. The machinery is in good order. We have a full supply of water for dressing purposes, and hope to sample on Tuesday next, Sept. 23, 30 tons of silver-lead ore.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—James Browning, Sept. 23: I have much pleasure in reporting to you that the promising appearances described in my previous reports have not diminished in the slightest degree. There is a splendid looking lode the present end, driving westward, clearly showing that we are on the back of a large run of ore ground. Our men have recently sunk a few feet below the present level, and I am happy to say that the result far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, the stuff broken being very good indeed. I have sent you two or three large lumps, just to show the character of the lode; it is really extraordinary, considering the shallow depth from which it was taken. The indications being so good I feel confident as to the future of the mine, believing it will prove to be a great prize.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Sept. 23: The men have to-day commenced cutting plat, &c., for the 103. The lode in the 97 south is still yielding good lead ore and blende stuff, but not to value. There is no material change to notice in the 86 south since last week. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth together 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode going north from the shale, on north lode, is about 3 ft. wide, and worth ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. There are six tribute pitches at work, together worth about 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. We have sampled 40 tons of lead ore to-day, for sale on the 30th inst.

EAST VAN.—W. H. Williams, Sept. 23: The winze is down 32 ft.—still in a kindly lode. We shall make the sink 6 fms., and then cross-cut a short way both sides.

EAST WHEAL CREBOR.—George Rowe, Sept. 22: The lode in the 70 is producing fine stones of ore, and showing indications of improvement. The lode in the winze and stope going down below the 60 is looking exceedingly well—worth 35½ per fathom. The south lode in the rise going up to the east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and contains fine stones of ore and arsenical mundle, altogether of a very kindly appearance.

FORTESCUE (Stannagwyn).—J. H. James, H. Harris, Sept. 21: All the machinery continues to work well, and the stamps are doing good duty. We have had a little drawback for want of water; we are now, however, bringing in a lobby to take the water direct to the clatern—this will be completed this week. The lodestuff is turning out remarkably well, of which we have an unlimited supply. We are now driving the erection of additional shafts.

FWTON COPPER.—F. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Sept. 13: The cross-cut at the 117, north of the former drive, is in the lode, which is so far laid open 10 fms. 6 in. wide, and not through it, being chiefly composed of capel, spar, and mundle, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 105 east is 2 ft., producing 2 tons of mundle mixed with ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 105, east of cross-cut, is worth 50 per fathom. No. 2 stope in the bottom of the same level, east of winze, is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 105 cross-cut south is cut through; 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of mundle mixed with ore. The lode in the stope in the back of the 75, west of cross-cut, is worth 8½ per fathom.

GLENROY.—R. Rowe, Sept. 16: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 108 the lode still keeps very wide, and without any special change. In the 108 driving south the lode and ground is becoming harder, and more promising than for some time; we are at present driving in the middle of the lode, which altogether is very wide. The part we are in contains a little blende. In the 108 north the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and without any particular change, but it continues to be of a very promising description, and has in it a little lead and blende.

GREEN HURTH.—Wm. Vipond, Sept. 17: The stope started south of Swan shaft is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 3-ft. stope north of Swan shaft is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom; this stope is hard, and twitched at the point they are working, but they will soon work this on to the shaft. We have been taking the work from these two workings down the incline this week by hand. The stope in the sole of the 30, going north from Swan shaft, is yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom, and we shall get this work to the shaft as soon as we get the 2-ft. stope taken up. The stope in the sole of the 30, north of Vipond's sump, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom; this has got underneath where we had the 30 poor. The stope above the 30, near Robinson's sump, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. No. 4 stope, above the 30, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; they are just squaring this stope up to begin No. 5. The new drift started south of Vipond's sump at the random of No. 4 stope is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. I expect we shall have the incline to work early next week, and the pumps also if things come as we want.

GUNSLAKE (Clitter).—Wm. Skewis, J. C. Secombe, Sept. 21: The lode in the engine-shaft is much the same as for some time past, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 224 west is disordered by a cross-course, and the men are now driving south to intersect the main part, which we think is in that direction. The lode in the rise in the back of this level east is worth 7½ per fathom. The lode in the 212 east is poor. The rise in the back of this level, west of engine-shaft, is worth 8½ per fathom. The lode in the 200 east is worth 6½ per fathom. In the western end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach and quartz, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the 188, east of engine-shaft, is worth 7½ per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 14½ per fathom. Nothing new in the south cross-cut since last report. The lode in the 176, east of engine-shaft, is worth 9½ per fathom. The lode in the 164, east of engine-shaft, is looking more promising. The stopes and pitches are yielding about their usual quantities of copper ore.

HERODSFOOT.—P. Temby, J. A. Temby, Sept. 23: Setting Report: The 215 to drive south, by six men, at 4½ s. per fathom; our progress in this end has been rather slow during the past week, owing to the water being in the bottom of the mine. We are again in work, and the driving is going on; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with lead throughout, and worth from 10 to 12 cwt. per fathom. The rise over the 205, north of cross-cut, to four men, at 5½ s. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, and worth 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. This rise will shortly communicate with the winze sinking below the 190. The winze sunk below the 205 south is now about down to the 215, and we are preparing to drive south to get under the new stope in the bottom of the 205; to six men, at 2½ s. per fathom; lode worth 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. The 205, to six men, at 2½ s. per fathom; lode worth 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. A stope over the 205, to four men, at 35 s. per fathom; lode 8 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. A winze to sink below the 190 north, by four men, at 7½ s. per fathom; lode small, producing a little lead, but not to value. This winze appears to be on the eastern part of the lode. We have 8 or 9 ft. to drive west to communicate with the rise. A stope over this level south, to four men, at 35 s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. The 160, to drive north, by four men, at 3½ s. per fathom; this end has passed through a very hard bar of ground, and now becomes softer; worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A stope over this level to two men, at 37 s. per fathom; lode large, and worth 30 cwt. of ore per fathom. A rise over the 147, to four men, at 2½ s. per fathom; lode small and poor. This rise is for ventilation, and a new footway to the 106. All the tramming in the mine, to four men at 30 s. per 100 skips for the month.

HINGSTON DOWNS.—T. Richards, Sept. 22: No. 1 lode in the deep adit level, east of the south cross-cut, has much the same appearance, containing capel, quartz, peach, prlan, and mundle, with some rich black and yellow copper ore intermixed. No. 2 lode in the deep adit level, east of south cross-cut, has not yet been intersected on the eastern side of the cross-course. The shaftmen are still progressing favourably with squaring down the shaft, which is now altogether in the No. 1 lode, and as we approach the back of the deep adit level some rich stones of black and yellow copper ore are being met with, and the lode is of great promise. The engineers' and masons' work is going on favourably.

LADY BERTHA.—T. Neill, Sept. 22: Since my last report we have been busily engaged in cutting and clearing ground for hobs, and fixing machinery, &c. The consulting engineers (Messrs. Loan and Son) have been on the mine, and are engaged to erect a new engine, and the work will be commenced forthwith. All our surface operations are being pushed forward.

LADYWELL.—A. Waters, Sept. 23: In the cross-cut going west from the

adit, south of new shaft, the men are driving on the small lode cut into last week; the lode, which is composed chiefly of black gossan, is letting out a good feed of water. We shall be able to prove the character in a few feet further driving. The men are breaking good orestuff in the rise above the adit. We sampled 17 tons of lead ore on Monday last, for sale on Saturday next.

LEAD ERA.—J. S. Ede, Sept. 23: In our driving east of adit it is evident that we have passed the axis of the ridge, as the beds dip at present contrary to their former inclination. The ground is much more open and jointed; through these joints, at some time or other in the "long past," water crept percolated. I notice that most of the cracks, rents, and joints have a parallel strike with that of the Pen-y-frith lode. I await with some interest our entering into the hard and compact. At No. 1 sump there is no change to notice. At Willow shaft I have commenced driving upon a joint which has its strike at right angles to the Willow lode; higher up we had some lead from this joint. It is exertion to push the lode mentioned forward as rapidly as possible.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, Sept. 21: I am pleased to say that the lead ore on the north lode, both east and west of rise, continues to open out in a satisfactory way, especially in the west end, where it is looking even better than at any former time. There is nothing new in the shaft.

LOMAX.—William Argall, Sept. 22: Thompson's lode in the adit level is much the same as last reported on; it is still a very congenial strata for making mineral. The men in stripping down the lode north on the Ratle Pie lode are still breaking good silver-lead stuff, and it maintains its value; worth from 3½ to 4½ per fathom.

MARKE VALLEY.—W. George, J. Stenlake, Sept. 18: Setting Report: Salisbury engine-shaft to be continued by nine men, at 50 s. per fathom. To drive the 148 east, by two men, at 5½ s. per fathom; the lode is at present 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a little mundle and spots of copper ore; the ground is very favourable, and the lode of a promising appearance. To drive the 90 west, by four men, at 9½ s. per fathom; the lode is full 4½ ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and mundle, with good spots of copper ore intermixed. To rise in back of this level, by four men, to be carried 3 fms. long, at 9½, the lode is varying from 12 to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and yielding of the latter length from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fathom. To stope back of this level, by four men, at 2½ s. per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. To strip down north part of the lode below the 80, by four men, with boring machine, where the ground is rather harder than usual, and the lode at present is unproductive. No. 1 stope in back of 40, by four men, at 2½ s. per fathom, yielding 3 tons per fathom. No. 2 stope, by four men, at 3½ s. per fathom, yielding 2½ tons per fathom. To drive the adit from rise in back of this level, by six men, at 10½, the lode here is looking more promising, now yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of this level, by four men, at 3½ s. per fathom, and No. 2 stope, by four men, at 4½, each yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. To drive west on north part of lode at the 20, by four men, at 6½ s. per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, with spots of copper ore, and from present appearance we hope soon to get an improvement. We have eight tribute pitches by 19 men, at 12 s. 4 in. 11.

MELLANEAR COPPER.—John Gilbert, Sept. 22: The lode in the 100, in the level, west of Gundry's shaft, driving on the south-east part, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of shaft, driving east of cross-cut, on the south-east part, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding some saving work for copper ore and blende, and looking very promising for improvement. The lode in the 70, west of shaft, driving east on the south-east part, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. There is nothing new in the 20 cross-cut, west of shaft, driving to cut the south part of the lode; the men are making good progress, and we expect in about a fortnight to intersect the lode. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding some very good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 110, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, and looking promising for further improvement. We are pushing on as fast as possible with the sinking of both our engine shafts, but there is no change in either to notice since last report. All the stopes are yielding their usual quantities of copper ore. We sampled yesterday (computed) 525 tons of copper ore.

MOLESWORTH UNITED.—J. Richards, Sept. 21: In the adit level driving east the lode is fully 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, prlan, soft quartz, mundle, and all saving work for tin—a good paying lode, and promising further improvement when we get through the elvan, which from appearances will soon be the case. The whole of our driving thus far speaks well for the new and unexplored eastern ground. We shall soon require dressing machinery to enable us to make returns.

MONA.—W. Hughes, Sept. 23: I made no report last week because I had nothing new or important to notice. Everything went on as usual, and the points of operation underground fully maintaining the satisfactory progress previously reported and confirmed to you by letters. I have this week to inform you that the end driving south-west at the 44, Cairn shaft, has entered into good ore ground, but as yet it is difficult, indeed impossible, to say how much per fathom it will turn out. It looks very promising. The end going west at the 70 begins to show pretty strings of copper and lead, and according to indications, is approaching a valuable channel of ore ground. At this level, the end going east is in solid ore throughout its breadth. It has gone through 11 yards of ground of this nature, but it has never looked so rich as now. The tribute pitches look well, and will maintain their returns, but after we hole through from the 55 to the 70, our returns will increase greatly. Our bluestone workings continue without intermission, and our returns will be as before reported, about 200 tons a month. The erection of the new engine proceeds satisfactorily. We want it much, as an extensive tract of ore ground, duly developed and proved, now lies at our feet. On the surface, and at the smelting works, all goes on as usual. At the farm our harvest is fully secured. The new engine is fully set up, and all saving work for tin—a good paying lode, and promising further improvement when we get through the elvan, which from appearances will soon be the case. The whole of our driving thus far speaks well for the new and unexplored eastern ground. We shall soon require dressing machinery to enable us to make returns.

MORFEA DU.—F. Mitchell, Sept. 23: The lode in back of the 60 continues to look much as usual, and yielding good ore. We have put on more men to raise bluestone, which will enable us to increase the monthly returns. The lode recently cut by the White Rock shaft continues about 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. We also find patches of bluestone intermixed with the lode as we open westward on its course. We purpose next week to make some alterations in our pitwork by fixing a plunger-lift to do the work, which is now being done by two drawing-lifts. We find it necessary to make this change before the winter season sets in. We shall not require anything new in the shape of pitwork, as we have everything here on the mine in readiness for it. Saturday next will be setting-day.

MOUNT CARBIS.—G. Johns, Sept. 23: The 27 east, on south lode, is worth 12½ per fathom; the 27 west, 15½ per fathom. The north lode will produce rich stones of tin.

MXNYDDGORDDU.—J. G. Green, Sept. 22: We have been enabled, through the larger capacity of the new pumps, to make much quicker progress in following the mine than hitherto under similar circumstances. On Saturday last we put in a piece of main rod with guides. The wheel goes to work again to-night, and I hope to have the shaft clear by to-morrow night, when the bottom lift for sinking can be exchanged for a larger one, and the stuff cleared. Another week's work, and we shall commence masters of the position, with nine men, to sink for the 44, or a deeper level if deemed advisable. We shall make rapid progress now; the western stope in the 34 was resumed on Sept. 21, it is not rich, but the new cross-branch will work for some time. The winze in the 24 is down 4 fms., all the way in rich ore, the bottom being worth to-day 2½ tons per fathom. There is no other alteration to notice. We shall recommence driving the 12 west next month, the timbering over stope being completed. While the water has been in the mine I have employed some of the men to cut cistern pits on the high ground north of the shaft, with a view to finding the run of the south lode; nothing, however, has been discovered as yet. Drawing and sinking have been carried on with regularity since my last, and all the machinery is in excellent working order. The crank pin on the 15 ft. pumping wheel had worked loose, and during the stoppage I had the pin enlarged, and the hole re-bored; all is fitted solidly now. I have sampled to-day 15 tons of good quality ore for sale on the Sept. 28. The Craig-y-Pistyl reservoir was completed on Sept. 18, and we have about 15 ft. depth of storage water there. This important work will prove of immense service to the mine, and will assure a never-failing supply of water-power, enhancing the value of the property very materially.

NANT RHYS.—W. Mitchell, Sept. 20: South Lode: I beg to inform you that the ground in the level east is still favourable for driving and highly mineralised. The water is issuing freely from the north side. I expect to strike the wall of the lode in a day or two.

NEW CATHEDRAL.—S. Davey, S. Davey, jun., Sept. 23: Engine-Shaft: The lode in this shaft sinking below the 52 is 3 ft. wide, and as stated in our last report, still improving; in fact, from present indications the lode will soon be a good paying one. The lode in the 52, driving east of shaft, is producing a little ore, and in this level driving west the lode is producing saving work. We have prepared and sampled a parcel of copper ore this week. Plant and machinery working well.

NEW PENROSE.—John Curtis, Sept. 22: We are making good progress in clearing and securing the winze below the shallow adit. We shall put in to-day all timber required so far down as the water, and shall commence again to-morrow to draw the water out. I will send you a box of lodestuff on Saturday from the shallow level.

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, Sept. 22:

Smelting Works: The rains, about which we have, unfortunately, so much

write of, have, further than their serious stoppage to regular work, done little or no damage in the works. A few walls have fallen down, which with a few days of warm weather will soon be put to rights. The torrent of water which on the 14th did so much damage to the dwelling-house, outbuildings, &c., also flooded the new coke canals, and has, I think, carried away about 100 quintals metric of the coke ex Pharos. The stoppage of so much furnace work has enabled us to employ hands where repairs are necessary, such as wells, walls, ranches, &c. The donkey-engine, although lying almost in the bed of the river, has fortunately escaped injury; a great many pipes, however, were buried up, bent, and rendered useless. Anticipations of regular work for a month or so, whilst the present unsettled weather lasts, is out of the question.—F. G. WELCH.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains:—Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom for 1879—No. III. Original Correspondence: New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad Company; Mexican Bonds of 1884; Colliery Explosions (W. J. Mulvaney); London Coal Supply (W. J. Thompson); the Patent Office Report (F. W. Grierson); Russian Coal Fields—No. II.; the Indian Gold Mining Companies; Gold Mining Abroad, and in the Dutch West Indies; Indian Gold Mines (E. G. Fisher); Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company; the Emma Mine; Isabelle Gold and Silver Mining Company; Gold Mines as an Investment; Nouveau Monde Mining Company; Cedar Creek Mining Company; the Sava de Jadraque Gold and Silver Mining Company (W. A. White); Poladras Downs (R. Symons); Technical Education for Miners (R. Knapp); Shropshire Mining; British Silver-Lead Mining (J. L. M. Fraser); Copper Mines near Tavistock; Mining in Montgomeryshire; Mining—Practical and Theoretical (E. Halse); the Polgoth Mining District; E. W. Rose (R. Symons); Breage as a Tin Mining District; Bwlch United Mine; Reports from Cornwall, North Wales, Salop and Cardigan, Tyne and Wear, North and South Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and the Forest of Dean. Meetings of Public Companies: Wheal Peavor, Mid-Devon Copper, Mostyn Consols Silver-Lead, New West Caradon, Dolcoath, and D'Eresby Consols Mining Companies; Anglo-American Agricultural Company; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; List of Smelting, Metal Extraction, Arsenic, and Barytes Companies in the United Kingdom, 1879; Clausthal Mining School Notes—No. CLXII.; The Iron and Steel Institute—No. II.; Converting Cast-Iron into Wrought-Iron; Lead and Lead Mining in Derbyshire—No. II.; Technical and Academic Education: The Yorkshire Mining in Cornwall, 1880; A Practical Valveless Rock-Drill; Registration of New Companies; Treatment of Auriferous Sulphurets, &c.

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPT. 24, 1880.										
IRON.		£	s. d.	TIN.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde...	2	8	6	English, ingot, f.o.b. ...	85	0	0	—	—	
" Scotch, all No. 1 ...	2	12	0	" bars ...	86	0	0	—	—	
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales ...	5	10	0	" refined ...	87	0	0	—	—	
" in London ...	6	0	6	5 0	Australian ...	81	15	0	82	0
" Stafford ...	7	0	0	7 10	Banca ...	84	0	0	85	0
" in Tyne or Tees ...	5	15	0	6 0	Straits ...	81	15	0	82	0
Swedish, London ...	10	0	10	10 0	COPPER.					
Rails, Welsh, at works ...	5	10	0	5 10	Tough cake and ingot.	64	10	0	65	0
Sheets, Staff., in London ...	5	0	0	5 10	Best selected ...	65	0	0	—	—
Plates, ship, in London ...	7	5	0	7 10	Sheets and sheathing ...	70	0	0	71	0
Hoops, Staff., in London ...	7	10	0	7 15	Flat Bottoms ...	73	0	0	—	—
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. ...	6	15	0	7 5	Wallaroo ...	71	0	0	72	0
STEEL.					Burra, or P.C.C. ...	69	10	0	—	—
English, spring ...	13	0	0	19 0	Other brands ...	66	10	0	67	10
" cast ...	30	0	0	40 0	Chili bars, g.o.b. ...	60	7	6	60	12
Swedish, keg ...	15	0	0	—	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.					
" tag, ham. ...	15	10	0	—	Alloys I., II., III., and IV. ... £120 0 0					
LEAD.					" VI. and VII. ... 135 0 0					
English, pig, common ...	15	5	0	—	" XI. Spl. bearing metal 112 0 0					
" " L.B. ...	15	10	0	—	BRASS.					
" " W.B. ...	17	0	0	—	Wire ...	63	d.	—	—	—
" sheet and bar ...	18	5	0	—	Tubes ...	9	d.	—	—	—
" pipe ...	18	15	0	—	Sheets ...	8	d.	—	9	d.
" red ...	13	0	0	—	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	6	—	6	—	6
" white ...	22	0	0	24 0	TIN-PLATES.* per box.					
" patent shot ...	18	10	0	—	Charcoal, 1st quality ...	1	2	0	1	4
Spanish ...	15	0	0	—	" 2nd quality ...	0	19	0	1	0
NICKEL.					Coke, 1st quality ...	0	18	0	0	19
Metal, per cwt. ...	15	0	0	16 0	" 2nd quality ...	0	17	0	0	17
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton ...	20	0	0	25 0	Black, per ton ...	15	10	0	—	—
QUICKSILVER.					Canada, Staff. or Gia. ...	12	0	0	—	—
Flasks, 75 lbs. war. (nom)	6	17	6	—	at Liverpool ...	30	0	0	—	—
SPELTHER.					Black Taggers, 450 of ...	30	0	0	—	—
Silesian ...	17	0	0	—	14 x 10 ...	30	0	0	—	—
English, Swansea ...	13	5	0	—						
Sheet zinc ...	22	10	0	—						

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; 1X 6s. per box more than 10 quoted above, and add 5s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—The metal market this week has been dull, and somewhat depressed; and, owing to a continuance of a pressure of sales amongst holders, prices for the most part have displayed a weakening tendency, and while the Eastern Question remains uninvolved it is not improbable but that an uneasy feeling may continue to pervade the markets. The amount of speculative business being transacted is much more limited than it was a few weeks back, which is probably owing to the falling due of numerous promissory notes, and the reduction in prices may be attributed as much to this cause as from the falling off in the ordinary demand, as many operators, doubtless, deem it more advisable to realise than to hold during the present uncertain state of affairs. General business keeps inanimate, as most merchants are unable to pay current rates, the reduction in price which has already been effected appearing as insufficient to induce to tempt consumers and indentors to place orders. However, prices are now unsteady, and when makers have tested the market for a little while, and find that buyers do not come up to their quotations, they will, probably, see the necessity of reducing rates, in order to secure enough orders to keep their mills in operation. The present manner in which business is transacted may, perhaps, somewhat deceive manufacturers, and make them believe that a greater demand prevails than actually exists, for buyers, instead of confining their orders to a selected few, as formerly, now send their enquiries through a variety of channels, which creates a multiplicity of enquiries about a single order, and the demand is, apparently, thus greatly magnified for a time, and sellers uphold their quotations in the hope that buyers will increase their limits, and which, consequently, results in greater depression whenever a lull ensues.

There is nothing to warrant the hope of an immediate improvement in the demand, unless some considerable reduction be made in prices, which sellers at present seem rather loth to submit to. Dealers are not unlikely to be carried away by the too frequent idea that as a vast increase in the demand for the last few months has taken place compared with the corresponding periods of the last year or two, a similar augmentation in the demand will continue; but this does not necessarily follow, and the Board of Trade Returns are for the immediate future barely likely to compare so favourably as they have hitherto done, on account of it being at this time last year when the revival in trade first set in, and when heavy shipments were made.

COPPER.—This market continues quiet, and a few parcels of Chilli bars have changed hands at about 60l. per ton, although 59l. 15s. has at times been accepted. There has not been much business transacted, holders appearing reluctant to sell at current rates, while the heavy stocks and the uncertainty of future supplies deter buyers from coming forward. There is, however, said to be a rather better enquiry for manufactured for India, and some fair orders have been placed with a few of the works; nevertheless, orders from this source do not appear particularly general, and consequently no improvement has been made in prices, but greater firmness has been given to quotations. As the season advances a development in the demand for yellow metal and copper sheets may perhaps be looked for from that country, as invariably about the middle of the autumn fully as many, if not more, orders are received than at any other time during the year. With the exception of the last week or so, orders from India have been rather scarce, consequently it is not unlikely but that there may be even a rather better demand this year than is usual, especially if no advance in prices is prematurely attempted. At the public ticketing held at Swansea last Tuesday 1553 tons copper, or over, against 11s. 1s. 1d. per unit realised at the previous sale, when the average produce was 8 3/4 per cent.

IRON.—There is no improvement to be reported in this market, but rather, on the other hand, the demand, if anything, appears to have become quieter, and prices have assumed an easier tendency, although but slight alterations have been made in quotations. The shipping demand for manufactured is slack, but this may arise either from the chief foreign markets having already been sufficiently supplied, or from the present range of prices being above what shippers can afford to pay. But it is not unlikely to be the combination of the two circumstances, for it is evident that more has been shipped to America than she requires, and India has been fairly supplied; while other parts, as seen by the Board of Trade Returns, have been supplied with quantities fully up to the average of the past few years. As regards prices, a further reduction seems absolutely necessary under the existing state of things; for in the first place, there are the heavy stocks of the raw material, which are larger than they have ever been known before, and in the face of which no rise in the price of pigs would be justifiable; and if a reduction is made in the value of the raw material,

then a proportionate reduction should be effected in the price of manufactured. Buyers at present, for the most part, do not pay current rates, and there is nothing to warrant the expectation, or rather the hope, which some manufacturers appear to entertain that they will shortly do so; and hence the wisest policy appears to be to at once make liberal concessions in the way of price, and thus endeavour to stimulate the demand without delay, as if sellers continue in a state of hesitation, and uphold their quotations during the autumn, when merchants have the best opportunity for shipping, they may find to their own cost that they have been too dilatory, and only the dull winter quarter before them, when perhaps buyers, on their part, will be unable to avail themselves of reduced rates.

Passing on from manufactured to the pig-iron market, the demand is found to be decidedly flat, lower rates have been accepted, and a revival of the recent speculative feeling can hardly be looked for, while statistics continue to show an increase in stocks of hundreds, if not thousands, of tons per week. The public stock in Glasgow on Sept. 18th had increased to 470,196 tons, against 465,239 tons for the previous week. More furnaces have been put in blast, the number now being 61. The shipments last week compare unfavourably with those of the corresponding week in 1879, being only 10,788 tons, against 15,650 tons. The total shipments from Christmas to date this year are estimated at 519,769 tons, against 370,660 tons for the same period in 1879. The imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 4892 tons, against 8850 tons for the same week in 1879, and which makes the total decrease this year upon 1879, 5112 tons. The warrant market has been inactive. On Monday the price ranged from 49s. 3d. to 48s. 10d. cash, closing at 49s. 6d. On Tuesday business was recorded from 49s. 7 1/2d. to 49s., buyers being a shade above the lowest at the close. On Wednesday the market was steady at 49s., while yesterday the market was weaker, and business done from 48s. 6d. to 48s. 7d. cash, and to-day the price receded to 48s. 2d., but has since improved, and closes at 48s. 6d.

The Cleveland market is reported very dull, and a great reduction has been made in prices, which is partly attributable to the decline in the Scotch market, and partly to the heavy increase in stocks, the stock in Messrs. Connal and Co.'s Middlesbrough stores last Tuesday having amounted to 94,930 tons, or an increase of 1755 tons for the week. Buyers act cautiously, but makers for the most part do not press sales, while holders appear somewhat indisposed to sell at ruling rates. The general quotation for No. 3 is about 38s. 6d., and No. 4 37s. 6d. The deliveries are reported limited, and those for the whole month have been far short of what was expected. The heavy production appears to be causing some anxiety amongst dealers, especially as there appears more probability of a being increased rather than diminished during the immediate future. The demand for shipment is said to be very dull, and notwithstanding that some low freights are said to be offering no stimulus is given to the number of orders. The shipbuilding trade is reported fairly brisk, but many consumers of plates are reported to be holding back in anticipation of lower rates. Manufacturers are said to be fairly employed, and but little alteration has been made in prices, ship-plates being quoted at 8l. 10s., bars at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d., and angles at 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

A good demand is said to continue to prevail at Wolverhampton for sheets, and makers are asking 3l. for singles, and 30s. more for doubles, and 11l. for latens. Marked bars and plates, however, do not find a very ready market, but quotations are fairly maintained. Best Derbyshire pigs sold well at the commencement of the week, but enquiries have since somewhat fallen off. Less animation is observable on the Birmingham market, and buyers hold off, and are not expected to again come forward with large orders until after the quarterly meeting. Galvanised sheets continue to be in better demand than other descriptions of iron, but makers are feeling of disappointment, and on account of the American demand not having attained such dimensions as was expected of it. Enquiries for bars, however, are fairly numerous, chiefly for the Colonial and Indian markets. According to advices recently received by cablegram from New York the tone of the Scotch pig-iron market in that country is reported quieter, and prices all round are rather weaker. No. 1 Gartsherrie and Glengarnock being quoted at 82 1/2s. 0d., Coltness at 82 1/2s. 0d., and Eglinton at 82s. 0d. a fall of 4s. upon each brand. Scrap iron, however, is said to be in good demand, while the turnover of rails continues satisfactory, but both are quoted 2s. lower, making the present quotation 82s.

TIN.—This market has continued in an unsettled condition, and wide fluctuations in prices have constantly occurred. On Monday the market opened for foreign at about 79l. 15s., and the price quickly receded to 78l. 10s., and on Tuesday business was done at prices ranging chiefly between these figures, but 5s. less was taken at the close. On Wednesday there was a very sluggish market, and but few transactions were reported to have been carried through, and the price remained steady at 78l. 10s. Yesterday, however, there was more tone given to the market, and buyers being more plentiful prices advanced, the official list quoting 78l. 15s. to 79l. 10s. cash, but afterwards as high as 80l. 10s. sellers were quoted, while to-day the market has been animated, the closing quotation being 81l. 15s. to 82l.

The chief feature in connection with this market, which is likely to prove adverse to an improvement in prices, is the heavy supplies which are yet to come forward, and which are thought to have been stimulated by the high prices recently ruling, but against this the deliveries are reported to have been good, and the reduced prices upon those ruling some few weeks back may perhaps encourage buyers to again purchase, and which is not unlikely to cause a reaction. However, should any crisis in Eastern affairs arise holders would doubtless become just as anxious to sell as before, and lower prices would then have to be accepted, but providing any amicable settlement is made between Turkey and the other Powers, then renewed speculative buying would probably set in, and higher prices realised.

LEAD.—There continues to be but a limited amount of business transacted in this metal, and sellers, in the hope of stimulating the demand, have further reduced prices, but without at present any apparent success.

SPELTHER.—This market remains fairly steady, but the shipping trade keeps dull to all parts. The imports, however, appear to continue somewhat heavy.

STEEL.—Quotations here are unaltered, but advices from America report lower rates in that country.

TIN-PLATES.—The turnover continues fair, but prices show no alteration either for charcoal or cokes.

QUICKSILVER.—With a slack enquiry, Spanish has declined to 6l. 17s. 6d., and, owing to the largeness of the stocks, and the almost total absence of an export demand, the tendency is to a still lower price.

Messrs. FRY, JAMES, and Co.—COPPER has been very quiet during the past fortnight, and prices have very gradually receded until the price of 60l. had been reached, since which the market has slightly improved. Tin: The prices have rapidly fallen, and 75s. 0d. is now quoted on the 20th inst., since which the values have slightly risen, and we close, at 79s. 0d. Iron has participated in the general reduction, and the price of pigs has been as low as 48s. 6d., but closed last night at 48s. 9d.—LEAD is also easier in price.—TIN-PLATES quiet.

Messrs. PEXLEY and ABELL—GOLD: The only transaction at the Bank has been the withdrawal of 70,000l. for the Continent, the orders for bars for the East having been filled by arrivals from the West Indies. The demand for America continues, but this market is not at present affected, as the requisite amounts are purchased on the Continent, the steamer which left Havre on the 18th instant having taken about 190,000l. The imports into New York from August 1st to September 7 were over \$12,000,000 value in bars and coin. The P. & O. has brought 7000l. from India, and the Suez 15,000l. from the West Indies. The P. and O. steamer Khedive has taken 30,000l. to Bombay in bars. SILVER: Prices have declined since our last, and 52 1/2d. is the current quotation. At this rate the supplies by the Pacific and other steamers have been placed, the demand being chiefly for India; the Khedive sailed yesterday with 36,000l. for Bombay. The arrivals comprise 23,000l. from Chilli, 20,000l. from the North of Europe, and 22,000l. from New York; total, 65,000l.

Very little change has taken place in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last. In the early part of the week it was particularly dull, especially for tin mines; but no sooner had the smelters put down the price of tin in Cornwall than it began to rise in the London Metal Market, and on Friday a slight reaction set in for shares, and several mines were quoted higher, with a better demand.

TIN.—As we anticipated in our last, the smelters have again reduced the standard for ores in Cornwall 3l. per ton, and tin mines have been flat and in most cases weaker. The tin market, however, is firmer, and shares after being very flat improved on Friday. Dolcoaths are quoted 52 to 54; at the meeting a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. The accounts showed a profit of 367l. on the quarter's working, and a credit balance of 7106l., out of which the dividend, 4296l., was declared. The tin sold in the quarter, 347 tons, realised 17,076l. The mine is now 364 fathoms deep and continues to look well.

Wheal Peavor declined in face of the dividend to 24, but leave off 26 to 27; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 3141l. 17s. 2d. on four months working, and a balance of assets of 4037l. 15s. 7d., out of which a dividend of 1l. 2s. 6d. per share (3375l.) was declared, and a balance of 662l. 15s. 7d. carried forward. In future the meetings are to be held quarterly. The dividend at the June meeting was 1l. 5s. per share, and the balance carried forward 895l. 18s. 5d. The tin sold, credited in the present accounts, 173 tons 12 cwt., realised 8522l. 4s. 10d.; tin leavings, 603l. 6s. 6d. The costs are charged to Aug. 28, and 328l. 17s. 1d. on account of August bills. The agents are pleased to say the mine still looks well, especially in the bottom levels, and they hope the result of the coming 16 weeks will equal the last. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; the dividend here, as announced last week, was 2s. 6d. per share out of a profit of 503l. on four months working. The lode in the bottom level is worth 7l. per fathom.

Blue Hills, 4 to 4 1/2; a dividend of 2s. per share (300l.) was declared here out of a profit of 16l. on four months' working and a credit balance of 484l. Carn Brea, 75 to 80; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11 1/2; East Pool, 36 to 38; Penhalls, 2 to 2 1/2; Phoenix, 2 1/2 to 3; Polruan, 1 to 2; South Condurrow, 10 to 11; South Crofty, 13 to 14; South Frances, 11 to 12; Tincroft, 15 to 16; West Basset, 15 to 16; West Frances, 9 to 10. West Kitty, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; the lode going towards Wheal Kitty is reported worth 20l. per fathom. New Kitty, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Phoenix, 2 to 2 1/2; Wheal Agar, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Wheal Basset, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheal Grenville, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Wheal Jewell, 3 to 4; Wheal Owles, 7 to 8; Wheal Sisters, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheal Uny, 2 1/2 to 4; Wheal 14 to 15; an important improvement has taken place here in the 2 1/2 east, where the lode is worth 60l. per fathom, and set on tribute at 2s. 6d. in 17. Wheal Cones, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; the end in the 70 fms. level east is improving.

COPPER MINES are weaker, and very little doing. At the Cornish ticketing, on Thursday, the standard for ore declined 4 1/2s. The average price of the ore sold was 3l. 6s. 6d. per ton for 6 1/2 produce Copper is firmer. Devon Great Consols, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; this mine sold 1006 tons for 2066l. 8s. South Caradon, 60 to 70; the sale here (870 tons) realised 3489l. 3s. 6d. Gunnislake (Clitters), 4 to 4 1/2; the ore here (340 tons) realised 2501l. 2s. 6d. South Devon United sale (300 tons) realised 667l. 15s. Marke Valley, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; the ore here (220 tons) brought 450l. Bedford United, 3 to 3 1/2; the sale of ore (52 tons) realised 149l. 16s. East Caradon, 2 to 2 1/2. East Crebor have declined to 1 1/2, 1 1/2 through market operations; the lode in the 70 is producing fine stones of ore. The lode and mine below the 60 worth 30l. per fathom. West Crebor, 3 to 3 1/2; the Wheal Crebor lode has been cut here. Hingston Down, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Mellanear, 4 1/2 to 5; Mona, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Morfa Du, 1 to 1 1/4; Parys Corporation, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Prince of Wales, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Caradon, 2 to 3; New West Caradon, 15s. to 20s.; West Devon, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Seton, 18 to 20; West Tolgus, 50 to 55; Wheal Crebor, 4 to 4 1/2.

LEAD MINES have been flat, and very little doing in them. Van, 18 to 19; Great Laxey, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2. Roman Gravel, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; the sale of lead (200 tons) realised 2025l., and 30 tons of blende 79l. 10s. Assheton, 4 to 4 1/2; East Craven Moor, 8 to 9; East Van, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Frongoch, 3 to 3 1/2; Glenroy, 4 to 4 1/2; Gorsedd, 2 1/2 to 3; Great Holway, 4 to 5; Grogwinion, 2 1/2 to 3; Herodsfoot, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Leadhills, 2 1/2 to 3; Minera, 10 to 11; North D'Eresby, 3 to 1. Derwent, 2 1/2 to 3; the north lode, in the rise above the 93, has improved to nearly 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom, and the Burnshield Haugh lode, in the stope above the 74, is worth 1 ton. Both these lodes are likely to yield large returns. Pandora 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; they have begun the new levels in the 45 in a good lode, with every prospect of opening a valuable section of ground. They have sampled 20 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende for this month. Pennant, 3 to 3 1/2; Pen-y-Ore, 1 to 1 1/2; Port Nigel, 2 to 2 1/2; South Darren, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

D'Eresby Mountain, 20 to 30. The No. 6 level is now getting up to the lead ground, and a very important point is being developed and will soon be brought into play. D'Eresby Consols, 3 to 5. At the general meeting, particulars of which will be found in another column, the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 2063l. 15s. 6d., free of every liability to the end of June; and the accounts, together with the directors' report, was unanimously received and adopted. West Assheton, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Holway, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; New Wye Valley, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Ystwith, 1 to 1 1/2; Red Rock, 1 1/2 to 2; West Wye, 1 1/2 to 2; Tankerville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. The sale of ore on Sept. 23 realised 766l. 10s. East Roman Gravel has sampled 40 tons of lead ore.

FOREIGN.—Almaden, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Birdseye, 1 1/2 to 2; Canadian Copper, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Cape Copper, 42 to 43; Chontales, 5-16ths to 7-16ths; Colorado, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Consolidated, 2 to 2 1/2; Devala Mayor, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Don Pedro del Rey, 9-16ths to 11-16ths; Eberhardt and Aurora, 2 1/2 to 3. Santa Barbara, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; the advices for July show a return of gold, 1669l. 18s., and a profit of 300l. 9s. 9d.; the costs have been swelled by travelling expenses 84l. 9s. 5d., and on capital account 25l. 16s. Flagstaff, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Frontino and Bolivia, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Indian Gravel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Emma, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; New Zealand Gold, 3 to 4; New Quebrada, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Nouveau Monde, 3 to 4; Pansellico, 4 to 4 1/2; Richmond, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Ruby, 6 1/2 to 7; South Indian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has fairly maintained the improvement noticed at the close of last week, and a large amount of business has been done; the transactions, however, have been confined almost entirely to foreign mines, the Indian gold concerns, and especially the Devala-Moyar, attracting the largest amount of attention. Both the tin and copper standards have declined, but as the metals are in both cases firmer in London, full confidence is entertained that the drop is only temporary. For lead ore fair prices are being obtained.

The directors of the Rio Tinto Company announce an interim dividend at the rate of 8s. per share, payable on Nov. 1.

The La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville, Colorado, advertises its thirteenth monthly dividend, payable on Oct. 1, of 7 1/2 cents per share, equal to 9 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company. This dividend is in respect of August workings, which resulted in a profit of \$17,125. The ore smelted during the month was 2173 tons. Bullion product, 682 1/2 tons.

The Devala Moyar Gold Mining Company will hold the first general meeting at Exchange Buildings, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, and a full report will be published in next week's Mining Journal. Mr. R. Brough Smyth, who has arrived from India, will attend the meeting, and give an account of his recent explorations on the reefs which traverse the company's estates. It is anticipated that a large amount of valuable information will be elicited.

The Republican Mountain Silver Mines, with a capital of 150,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has issued a prospectus for the placing of 10,000 shares, the whole proceeds being applicable for working capital (the remaining 20,000 shares being taken by the vendors in full payments of the purchase money). The vendors shares receive no dividend until the present issue has had 10 per cent. The property consists of 12 discovery claims forming a complete chain of mines three-quarters of a mile in length, and believed to be unequalled in extent and value by any group of veins in the rich mining State of Colorado. The prospectus, which will be found in another page, states that for a valuable mine to have been received for four of the principal claims, as well as for the purchase of water power, and the patents for the remainder of the property, the vendors having an unquestionable title, in accordance with the mining laws of the United States and of the State of Colorado. It is intended to make a general development of the whole property, as by carrying on operations in an extensive manner this can be effected at greatly reduced cost, thereby causing the capital speedier return and largely enhanced profits, and it is estimated that the capital required (2l. per share upon 10,000 shares) will be amply sufficient for the purpose, and that the mines will commence to yield satisfactory returns within a period of six months from the commencement of these operations.

The statement of Messrs. Olmsted, Henry, and Brech, appended to the prospectus, and the conclusions to be drawn from it are that the mines opened up will easily yield 3000 tons of rock per month, of which 300 tons, or 10 per cent. at the lowest estimate, will be pay ore of an average value of 60l. (\$300) per ton, and that after deducting the mining expenses (in the proportion of 11s. 12d. of 3000 tons, as mentioned), 15l. (\$80) per ton, and milling expenses (8s. 6d. (\$43)), there will be in 300 tons of pay ore a net monthly profit of \$7200. (\$45,600). And that at least 20 or 25 years would be required, with the constant employment of a force of 100 men, to work out the body of ore standing above the current drifts opened up by means of the tunnels. With a monthly profit of \$7200. (\$45,600) one year would give 116,640l. (\$583,200), and 20 years 2,332,800l. (\$11,664,000).

The Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 80,000l., in shares of 1l. each, was referred to last week as having been formed to purchase for 50,000l. (of which 26,666l. is to be taken in fully paid shares and 23,334l. in cash) to acquire, cultivate, and develop the Perseverance estate, in close proximity to the properties of the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company, and surrounded by estates specially and favourably referred to in Mr. R. Brough Smyth's official report to the Indian Gold Mines, which directors are now inviting subscriptions for the remaining 53,334 shares, which, after paying the cash portion of the purchase price, will leave 30,000l. of capital. The vendor is the promoter, and has himself fixed the purchase money, who states that these are the mines spoken of (in 1831) by Lieut. Nichol, who made the mineral indications of a promising character, and that the Prince of Wales, in his visit to the east and north-east of the property, had seen the great natural advantages for obtaining a very good water supply, and crushing the quartz by turbine power at but little expense, and that the mineral resources of the estate are such that they are likely when opened up to afford full scope for the legitimate employment of capital. The enterprise has been so fully appreciated by the public that the directors are able to announce that the list of applications will be closed on Thursday next, shortly after which the letters of allotment and regret will be sent out.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.
DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF T. EVANS, Esq.,
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

PERSONS desirous of being EXAMINED in this District for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, should at once COMMUNICATE with the Secretary to the Board of the above-mentioned District, at the following address:—The Wardwick, Derby.
By order of the Board, W. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for Examination with those who do.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.
COAL MINING DEPARTMENT.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE of the Coal Mining Department for the Session 1880-81 will be delivered by the Instructor (MR. A. LUPTON, F.G.S., M.I.C.E.), in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, on the 11th October, at 5 P.M. Admission free.

The class will meet at the College on Mondays at 5:30 P.M., beginning October 18th.

The Course includes instruction in the Theory and Practice of Coal Mining, Mining Engineering, and Colliery Management.

Excursions are towards the end of the course made to various collieries.

The special prospectus of this department, or the general prospectus of all the College classes, may be had post free.

THE "JAMIN" PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE.
Capital, 8,000,000 Francs.

Proprietors of the Gramme Patent Machine for Alternate Currents.

J. A. BERLY, C.E., A.S.T.E., &c.,

Engineer, and Sole Agent for Great Britain and the Colonies,
16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON.

LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY
OF LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

OFFICES.

58, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

21, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C., LONDON.

THIRTEENTH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER SHARE (par value \$10) on the Capital Stock, PAYABLE on the 1st of October, at the offices of the company. Transfer-books will close on the 20th September, and re-open on the 2nd October.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

Cash capital	\$100,000-00
Aug. 1—Balance surplus account	49,595-77
Sept. 1—Net earnings month of August ..	17,125-00

Total	\$166,720-77
September dividend of 7½ cents per share on 200,000 shares	15,000-00

Surplus Sept. 1	\$151,720-77
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New York, Sept. 16. FREDERICK SHEPARD, Secretary.

MANA GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY, October 1st, both for LONDON and the COUNTRY.

By Order,

J. H. ROWNTREE, Secretary.

Offices: 18, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

MINE "EL GALLO,"
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.

COUPONS OF SHARES

Gold in bars produced in the month of July, 1880, remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 5468-38 ozs.

DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, \$100.

(Signed) A. LICCIONI, President of the Company.

(Signed) VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN THE MINES OF CORNWALL.

In no part of the world is there a district of equal size that can compare with Cornwall in the number and variety of its mineral veins, which are among the richest to be found in the rocks of the earth.

The working of mines in Cornwall contains greater probabilities for realising wealth largely than any other speculative commercial pursuit whatever.

After the necessary drainage, drawing and dressing machinery is erected, and in place a great outlay is not required for development by the tinners' labour in exploring the rocks in search of mineral deposits.

The root of mining is simply the tinner's work, in sinking shafts and driving levels on mineral-bearing lodes.

This exploration—a matter of continuous daily labour—is the most important point for the study of shareholders residing at a distance from the mines.

This root regulates calls, and determines as to payment of dividends.

The mining statements of account and report, forwarded by pursers to shareholders not attending general audit meetings held on the mines, do not give those detailed items of income and expenditure without which no sound opinion can be formed as to the financial position and mining prospects belonging to the adventure.

Figures are the best exponents of facts. Without details the real cost of labour and its materials cannot be known.

I have been practically engaged in the working of Cornish mines since the year 1823, and OFFER MY SERVICES to shareholders residing out of the county and others who cannot conveniently attend the audit of accounts by general meetings of adventurers, held on the mines, to ACT as their PROXY or AGENT at such meetings, and would supply them with a Cost-book Audit-sheet giving accurately detailed information on all those points of administration with which it is essential to their interests they should be fully conversant, and more especially relating to development of rock and its costs, with tribute rates.

The detailed facts will be reliable data on which correct opinion can be formed as to existing prospects, with their relation to profit or loss. The tendency of the Audit-sheet will be to lessen calls and increase dividends.

25th September, 1880. CHARLES FARRY, Scorrier, Cornwall.

PIERCE S. HAMILTON, PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST
SURVEYOR, AND MINING ENGINEER AND AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES in either of these capacities to those interested or desirous of investing in MINING PROPERTY in the PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA or elsewhere in the DOMINION OF CANADA.

Having for years filled the administrative position of Chief Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia, and having both before and afterwards been himself largely engaged in Mining operations, Mr. HAMILTON has had exceptionally good opportunities of informing himself as to the variety, extent, and character of the mineral deposits of that Province, and as to the most economical and effective method of working them.

ADDRESS—PIERCE S. HAMILTON, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, DOMINION OF CANADA.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for the SETTLEMENT of an ACTIVE YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN CANADA. He will be enabled to obtain his profession as a Solicitor in five, or if he be a Graduate in three years. Cost of living about £150. In the meantime he will have active work, and obtain a knowledge of the Dominion, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous of the Colonies. Premium, £100 sterling.

HERBERT C. JONES,

32, Wellington-street, Toronto, Canada Land and Loan Agency.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW.
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Colonniers, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.

Offices of the Review: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
Remittances payable to W. T. Pringle.

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.

RICO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO
(LIMITED LIABILITY), CHICAGO, U.S., carefully managed at small expense. Profits of 100 per cent. per annum are expected, much more may be realised. The property of the company is at Rico, on the Rio Dolores, in South-Western Colorado—a district containing the richest and most easily worked Silver and Gold Mines in the World.

The company offer working capital shares, fully paid, on extremely favourable terms to the investor.

For prospectus and information, write to J. J. West, 245, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, U.S.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SOUTH AFRICA.—"Hamlet" (Fulham).—The company was sometime since re-constituted as the Consolidated Mining Company. The offices are at West-street, Finsbury, and Mr. Cadogan is the secretary. "Hamlet" should write to him.

Received.—"E. R. K."—"S. S." (Abergavenny) should write to a shareholder, who will inform him as to the value of the shares—"E. H."—"R. W. S."—"Shareholder" (Arendal).—"F. R. K."—"H. C. J." (Brockville, Ontario).—"O. P." (Scorrier).—"Looker-On" (Indian Gold Mines).—"W. F. C."—"S. R."—"W. S. P." (Tecomca Mine). The letter has been forwarded—"Shareholder" (Scorrier).—"L. L."—"G. W. E." (Indian Gold Mines).—"Shareholder" (Wheat Crebor).—"An Old Miner" (Indian Gold Mines). Next week—"Constant Reader" (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) should have appended his name to his letter—"J. F. G." We shall feel obliged—"E. M."—"A. B."—"J. E." (Indian Gold Mines).—"Shareholder" (Wheat Peavor): In another column of this day's Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

THE AGE OF STEEL.

So largely has the demand for steel increased of late that many improvements have taken place with respect to its production for the many purposes for which it is now used. Not so very many years since steel was consumed almost solely for the production of cutlery, pins, needles, and magnets, but now it is required for a vast number of purposes for which iron alone at one time was considered the only suitable material. In addition to comparatively small articles steel is now extensively used in the construction of locomotives, and entirely as regards the lines on which the locomotives run. Until quite recently, too, boilers were made of iron solely, but now Lloyd's Registry for Shipping, who at one time refused to give to steel a higher position as a shipbuilding material than that allowed to iron, have sanctioned the construction of ships to be made of steel, and boilers for those ships, with an allowance of 25 per cent. in the scantling. With respect to the testing of steel the great complaint has been that the tests alone have not been of any special value to engineers. The reports of the tests inform the engineer that there was an unknown substance that possessed certain physical properties, but as to what the substance was there was no actual knowledge given. Therefore it has been pointed out, that for manufacturers to know what to make steel of, but how to compound and temper it, the leading ingredients of each grade should be made known. This is most important when it is considered that two or three tenths of 1 per cent., and in some instances a fraction of the tenth of 1 per cent., of foreign metals will change the character of steel in a high degree. Indeed the complaint of users of steel has been that they have occasionally got, but not regularly, the precise quality they required. What is required is that not one but say 20 samples of steel that meet a particular want should be analysed, and their product for any particular purpose the highest and lowest limits of the samples, so that there would be the same quality of metal every time. These uncertainties, to which engineers have justly called attention, have been fast disappearing, as steel makers are doing all they can to produce steel of uniform quality in every particular, who keep records of the material as to what it is composed of. The production of Bessemer is of course much larger than that of any other process, but it is stated by our own most eminent metallurgists that it will gradually give way to the Siemens-Martin process.

The Bessemer system, in rather a different form, it may be said, was familiar to ironmasters a century ago or more before COBT's name was known, consisting, as it does, in the burning off of silicon and carbon from the iron in the refining process. Bessemer steel also contains a considerable percentage of phosphorus, but so far as regards rails this is not very material, for at the works at Terre Noire, in France, it has been proved that a far larger quantity of phosphorus might be present in a steel rail than was formerly thought possible without seriously impairing the malleability of the metal whilst it was being manufactured, or of rendering it dangerous whilst in use by being too brittle. All that was necessary to secure those two conditions was to keep the percentage of carbon below that found in steel of the ordinary make.

Then the Bessemer converters have undergone some improvements of late. The air has usually been introduced into the vessels by fire-clay tuyeres inserted in the lining of the lower part of the vessel. A system has been adopted at some places dispensing altogether with the use of such tuyeres by forming in the lining of the vessels itself suitable perforations, which are formed in the gannister or other material by inserting therein tapered pins or plugs of metal, wood, or other substances, and ramming the gannister or other material firmly round them. The converters themselves vary very much in size, those in the United States being particularly large, judging from the production of the number of converters. The output of Bessemer in Great Britain last year was 1,276,000 tons; in Germany, 1,443,680 tons; in the United States, 1,000,000 tons; France standing next highest with 432,000 tons; then Austria with 320,000 tons; Belgium, 280,000 tons; and Russia, 100,000 tons. The total make in Europe and America for 1879 was 4,331,680 tons. During the present year, however, many new converters have been put down, so that the number of converters and their capacity at the present time is:—

No. of converters.	Tons, capacity.
England	115
United States	34
Germany	88
France	32
Russia	10
Austria	34
Belgium	20
Sweden	35
Total	368

In England the number of open-hearth furnaces erected and in course of construction is 130, with a capacity of close upon 500,000 tons. The direct process of Dr. SIEMENS appears to be the simplest of all modes of making steel direct, and must make its way. Where the ores were rich 4 or 6 tons with the necessary fluxing material and carbonaceous matter were put on the bed with an open-hearth furnace—a regenerative gas furnace—when heat was applied to it for several hours until a thick crust of metallic iron was formed all over the surface. There was then added on the surface pig-iron in the proportion of from 25 to 30 per cent. to the amount of iron contained in the ore, and the pig-iron as it melted acted upon the crust of metallic iron formed in the furnace, melting it gradually, and constituting with it a bath of steel, which, after being adjusted and mixed with the requisite amount of manganiferous material, is tapped into ingots, and worked in the usual manner. The ore was not touched from the time it was charged into the furnace to the time of tapping from the furnace as liquid steel. More difficulty, however, is found in adopting the process to poor ores, as from them the

earthy matter, sulphur and phosphorus, had to be eliminated; but that operation would be met in the extra cost by the lower price of the ore. The number of open-hearth furnaces now erected and in course of erection, with their capacity, in Great Britain, Europe, and America, is:—

	No. of furnaces.	Tons, capacity.
Great Britain	129	481,000
United States	39	275,000
Russia	23	76,000
Germany	42	150,000
France	47	110,000
Belgium	—	—
Austria	—	—
Total	280	1,092,000

Blister steel is an article well known to the Sheffield makers, and the cause of this has led to a good deal of discussion. In the making of the best steel best Swedish iron or Russian is embedded in charcoal powder at a bright red heat for a week or ten days, when carbon is imparted to the iron, the product being steel. As to the blisters alluded to they appear to be due to internal local irregularities and gaseous expansion from within whilst the iron was in a soft state from exposure to a high temperature. As Dr. PERCY states that all forged bars contain more or less interposed basic silicate of iron irregularly diffused throughout, so that the effect of the contact carbon at a higher temperature with particles of the silicate would probably be the reduction of part of the peroxide of iron with the evolution of carbonic oxide, so that were this really so the formation of the blisters was satisfactorily accounted for. In an experiment made to settle the question, a bar of iron which had been actually melted, and so freed from all admixture of ferrous silicate or magnetic oxide of iron, was carburised in the converting furnace in the usual manner, and cast into a flat ingot, when there was not the slightest indication of a blister. This shows how necessary it is that steel should be studied, not only from a mechanical but from a chemical view as well, so that greater certainty and exactitude would be obtained, and this at the present time is more especially the case when the demand for steel for so many purposes is increasing at such a rapid rate, and no doubt will continue to do so, for we are fast approaching "the age of steel."

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

The value of Miners' Relief Funds in the case of a calamity involving heavy loss of life has been most forcibly shown in connection with the Seaham Colliery explosion. Unlike the miners in South Wales (where colliery explosions have been most frequent and fatal), who refused to subscribe towards a fund for the support of the families of those killed by accidents in mines, those in Durham for years past have been cheerfully paying a sum weekly to maintain those connected with them in case of death. The result has been that when the explosion took place at Seaham there was a sum of no less than 80,000l. to meet the claims of the widows and children, so that in one day more than 1000l. were paid to the sufferers. There was no necessity for an appeal to the public to relieve the immediate wants of those who had been bereft of their breadwinners. Charities were in no way invoked; the provident habits of those who were killed were sufficient after death to ensure ample provision for those they left behind them. In the history of our mining operatives and mining fatalities on no previous occasion has there been recorded the interesting fact that relief for all the sufferers had been provided before the sad occurrence took place. Nine years ago at the same colliery an explosion took place, killing 26 men, half of whom belonged to the permanent relief fund, whilst the other half were outside of it. A public fund was raised, and the same, we are told, has been administered unequally, and ever since there has been general dissatisfaction in the neighbourhood. On the occasion of the recent explosion all the men are in the society, and the relatives of all are to be treated alike. Why, then, we would ask, should not all of our mining districts be placed in a similar position? or why should the relatives of those killed in mines be allowed to depend upon the generosity of the public? The men when in employment by the payment of a small weekly sum can insure their families against want in the event of their being hurriedly sent to eternity; and to do this is nothing more than a duty.

At Seaham, one of the committee visiting the sorrow-stricken people, in one house found an aged mother and a blind sister who had been entirely dependent on the son and brother, who had been killed, and for them the poor fellow had made provision by being a member of the Accidental Fund. Corporal HINDSON, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Shoeburyness, was one day carried in triumph round Seaham Harbour on the shoulders of his comrades, as the fortunate winner of the first prize at the butts, and in a month exactly from that day was carried by those of his mates who remained to the grave in the same place. He was a member of the Miners' Fund, and so made provision beforehand for his family. It is calculated that it will require about 23,000l. to meet the wants of the relatives of the deceased; and, as such a sum would be seriously felt by the association, we are glad to find that subscriptions are being given to relieve the heavy strain upon the fund. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Seaham Harbour it was proposed by Lord CASTLEREAGH, son of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, the owner of the colliery, "That a local committee be appointed to collect subscriptions, to be eventually handed over to the Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund; at the same time having power to reserve such a sum as they may think fit for the purpose of meeting the wants of sufferers in peculiar cases connected with the calamity that do not come under the province of the Permanent Relief Fund." It is almost needless to state that the resolution was unanimously agreed to. Surely the position of the Durham Association should lead to the adoption of similar bodies in all our mining districts, so that public charity should not be invoked, as it has hitherto been, on the occasion of serious mining catastrophes where there has been a heavy loss of life.

OUR COAL ABROAD.

The gradual increase in our exports of coal to France still continues. Thus the exports of English coal—the expression "coal" comprising also coke, cinders, and patent fuel—to the French Republic in August amounted to 275,817 tons, as compared with 263,575 tons in August, 1879, and 257,143 tons in August, 1878; while in the eight months ending August 31 this year the aggregate consumption of our coal in France appears to have been 2,440,350 tons, as compared with 2,147,143 tons in the corresponding period of 1879, and 2,061,246 tons in the corresponding period of 1878. The remarkable feature about the French demand is its steady and persistent increase. It is not a mere fitful, haphazard affair, but every year, or almost every year, there is a larger consumption of our black diamonds among the French. This progress in the consumption of English coal in France is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that large quantities of Belgian and German coal are also imported by the French, while the extraction of coal from the soil of France itself was never so considerable as it now is. An explanation is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that France is now enjoying a large measure of material prosperity. The last seven years of unbroken internal and external peace have done wonders for the thrifty, ingenious, and enterprising French race; the wounds of the Franco-German war and the Communist revolt have been healed, capital has accumulated at a rapid rate, and the continual growth of steam-power has necessitated the importation of increasingly large supplies of English combustible.

The general exports of coal from our shores exhibited some little decline in August, as compared with the corresponding months of 1879 and 1878; but when we come to compare the exports of the first eight months of this year with those of the corresponding periods of 1879 and 1878, we find that a large advance has taken place in 1880. Thus, in the first eight months of this year our coal exports in all directions attained an aggregate of 12,334,114 tons, the corresponding exports in the corresponding period of 1879 having been 10,731,552 tons, and in the corresponding period of 1878, 10,633,000 tons. The increase in the demand for our coal appears to have been

almost universal this year, but it has been especially marked, so far as Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Germany are concerned. Probably the revival in metallurgical industry, and in business generally which has happily been witnessed this year has contributed to the augmentation observable in the consumption of English coal in all the leading countries of the world.

The aggregate exports of English coal to Aug. 31 this year amounted to 12,334,114 tons, as has just been indicated; but to this total we must add 3,159,932 tons, representing the shipments of English coal made for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The exports for all forms to Aug. 31 this year thus amounted to 15,494,046 tons, and assuming that the same rate of exportation is maintained for the last four months of the year, the aggregate shipments for the 12 months will amount to 23,241,069 tons. The advance this year in coal exports has been very sharp and decided, and the day does not appear to be very remote when we shall be sending 30,000,000 tons of coal annually from our shores. The discoveries of coal which have been made in British India, Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia seem to have thus far exerted little or no influence upon the external demand for our coal. This result is probably attributable to the fact that English coal can be produced at a cheaper rate than colonial coal, while in consequence of the continued development of steam-power consumption has also a constant tendency to increase all over the world.

THE BUXTON LIMESTONES.

About the largest limeworks in England are those near to the fashionable watering place, Buxton, and where there is the finest kiln in the kingdom. The works were visited recently by the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Engineers' Association on their visit to the district, and created much interest. Some idea of the extent of the works may be gathered from the fact that the company turn out more than 100,000 tons of lime annually. There is a powerful crushing mill by Galloway and Sons, of Manchester, consisting of three pairs of rolls driven by a single cylinder engine of 50-horse power, and capable of crushing 180 tons of stone daily. The largest pieces of stone are about an inch in size, and are sent to the chemical works for the manufacture of what is termed "Black Ash" and "Salt Lake." The next size is sold for garden walks, and the fine powder left also goes to the chemical works. The kilns are about 45 feet in height, open at the top, and 15 feet in diameter at the widest part, just below where the heat is the greatest, being estimated at 2000° Fahr. The kilns are lined with stones found in the neighbourhood, which is of such a nature for resisting heat, that some of the kilns have not been put out more than once in ten years for repairs, which are chiefly at the top, where the stone is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, as well as exposed to the rain. The limestone is put in at the top out of tramway wagons, each holding about 1 ton, in layers of about 7 tons, when it is carefully levelled, and then a layer of coal is put in, 12 cwt. making one ton of the best lime, and each kiln is capable of turning out 12 tons of lime daily. There are five different beds of limestone worked in the quarries, the system being to undermine the rock faces (some of which are over 50 feet high) from the clay bed to a height of 12 feet, to get to a "black point," which is then followed up until only a pillar remains to support the mass. Several shots are then fired, and the block, sometimes upwards of 1000 tons, fall in, and in doing so, break up, and after a little more blasting, is broken into pieces, fitted to be broken into convenient sizes by the hammer. The drilling is done by steel jump drills, about 6 ft. long and 18 in. in diameter, and the hammers weigh on an average about 26 pounds each, and have elastic handles made from the toughest ash. Upwards of 14 tons of powder are used in the quarries of the company. A great deal of the haulage is done by fixed machinery and wire ropes. The Hoffman kiln erected by the company five years ago, is probably the largest in the kingdom, and very massively built. In it the lime is burnt more evenly than in the other kilns, and without the enormous quantity of refuse which is put out from the other kilns, a superior quality of coal being used, leaving very little ash—what refuse there is being small pieces of lime with a few clinkers. One drawback in relation to the large kiln is the expense for hacking the limestone, and also the continued repairs to the interior, owing to the expansion and contraction by the recurrence of an almost welding heat and its cooling. The coal is taken to the top by a windlass worked by steam, and although upwards of 1000 tons of stone are taken into the kiln weekly, the work is so arranged that all the haulage work is done by four ordinary horses. The lime is wheeled direct from the kiln into the railway trucks, a branch line running up each side of this kiln. The limestone is brought from the quarries in tramway wagons, six or seven forming a train, drawn by a single horse, in charge of a guide, to the rock faces of the rock, where the quarries carry on the various processes of drilling, breaking up the stone, loading the wagons, and removing the soil or clay which intersect each bed of stone, the average thickness of 18 in. The rock immediately under the clay shows a water-worn surface, with some fossils projecting from the general mass, and these are of such a marked character in the upper bed, that the stones are carefully removed and sold for the construction of rockeries. There are extensive workshops for the repair of the engines and wagons, as well as for other purposes, and the extensive works, the system of working the stone, blasting, &c., are well worth visiting.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

An adjourned meeting of members was held on Monday, in the Mining Museum, Dudley, Mr. W. J. Hayward, the President, occupied the chair, and there were also present, among others, Mr. Thomas Brettell (vice-President), Messrs. Johnson, North, Hughes, Fellows, Tregdown, Davis, Rogers, Cole, Pasfield, Turner, and Tomson. The President referred in moving terms to the death of Mr. Thomas Latham, one of the oldest members of the Institute. It was agreed unanimously, without formal resolution, that the secretary (Mr. Alex. Smith, M.L.C.E.) should forward a letter of condolence to the widow and family of the deceased. The Secretary reported the gift of a statistical summary of Mr. J. P. Baker's report on the mines and accidents of the district. The gift was accepted, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baker. It was unanimously resolved that all the members of the Institute should be supplied from the funds with a copy of the Employers' Liability Bill. The members next discussed the merits of Fox's patent corrugated tubes for boilers, and the Secretary read a series of Board of Trade tests, showing that with enormous pressure the tubes expanded but very slightly. It was resolved that the use of the tubes should be carefully watched, and any useful information be forwarded to the Institute. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. Davis for exhibiting the tubes and a diagram. The President referred to the recent excursions at Sheffield and Nottingham, and said the arrangements made by the Secretary were perfect. Some twenty-five of the Institute attended the excursion, and also some thirty-five of the Manchester Geological Society. A letter from this body expressed the pleasure they derived from the excursion, and paid a high complement to Mr. Alex. Smith for his care and attention. An excursion to Walsall Wood and adjacent collieries was determined upon, and the details left with the council and Secretary.

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—At the recent meeting of the Association of German Mining Engineers, at Cassel, an interesting and exhaustive paper upon this was read by Dr. Adolf Gurli, M.E., and it has been published in pamphlet form—*Die Verhütung von Explosionen schlagender Witter in Steinkohlengruben*—by Messrs. Max Cohen and Son, of Bonn. An outline sketch of what has been written with regard to firedamp, and its removal from the time of Agricola is given, and there is ample reference to the nature of the gases met with, and the methods which have been proposed for removing them. He does not appear to place much confidence in the coal dust ignition theory, which "Mr. Galloway thinks to have discovered," but remarks that if the coal dust should make a very diluted mixture of mine gas and air explosive further investigation

would be desirable. The paper also contains notes on the leading explosions, English and German, for some years past, and is altogether well worth attentive reading.

EXPORTS OF IRON.—An official statement compiled from Customs House sources has been drawn up of the exports of pig, bar, and rail iron exported from England, Scotland, and Wales during the past month. It appears that Middlesbrough is at the head of the ports shipping iron abroad, having shipped 39,264 tons last month; Barrow-in-Furness takes the second place with 26,805 tons; and then follows Liverpool, 24,683 tons; Glasgow, 22,797 tons; Newport, 17,223 tons; Cardiff, 12,283 tons; Newcastle, 6766 tons; Whitehaven, 4840 tons; West Hartlepool, 4043 tons; Ardrossan, 2801 tons; Hull, 2207 tons; Grangemouth, 2326 tons; and other ports in much smaller quantities. The large quantity of iron sent from Middlesbrough is chiefly pig-iron; both Newport, Monmouth, and Barrow having exceeded that port in the quantity of rail-iron sent abroad; while Liverpool takes the lead in the shipment of bar-iron to foreign ports.

IRON TRADE IN GERMANY.—During 1879 Germany raised about 5,790,000 tons of iron ore, of which 1,033,000 tons were exported. Its production of pig-iron was about 2,112,000 tons, while it imported 392,318 tons and exported 428,000 tons.

THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The prospect of the Emma Mine once more coming into the hands of the English shareholders has naturally caused renewed interest to be felt in the history of the property and its position at the time of the collapse, the general desire being to ascertain the intrinsic value of the arrangement which it has just been made known might probably be entered into with the present American owners, in order to determine whether the shares in the old Emma (1872) Company, which in the course of a few weeks will, no doubt, be exchangeable for those in a new concern, really possessed of a mine, should be bought or sold. The question is not at all complicated, except so far as shareholders make it so, by bringing the nominal capital of the 1872 company into the calculation—an item which has obviously nothing to do with the matter, since that company has for years past ceased to possess any property whatever, either in the shape of capital or mines. The only statement of account which could affect the shareholders would show a liability of some 40,000*l.*, with nothing to meet it but a virtually unrealisable asset—liable, moreover, to have even its nominal existence extinguished by the House of Lords. But the more reliable basis of calculation is the assumption that the arrangement will be adopted, in which case every shareholder may consider he has sold one-sixth of his interest for his share of the 25,000*l.* working capital which it is proposed to bring into the concern, and that he holds the remaining five-sixths entirely free of debt or encumbrance of any kind. The intrinsic value of this five-sixths interest, of course, depends upon the value of the mine, which must be judged from what it has yielded, and from what it is likely to yield.

In 1871 the Emma Mine was celebrated not only in Utah, but throughout the United States, and its fame was so well known in England that funds were readily found to purchase and work it; indeed, it was its very richness which contributed most to the collapse—the yield was so enormous that exploration was almost entirely neglected, the consequence being that when the bonanza then working had been exhausted there was no other chamber of ore to fall back upon, so that neither dividends nor workmen's wages were forthcoming, and the indebtedness and stoppage of the mine soon followed. The management was in the hands of men who were not mining engineers, and knew very little of mining, and the result was, as Mr. Henry Sewell stated long since, that in 20 months they had only sunk 60 perpendicular feet, whilst the horizontal explorations did not extend over 200 feet. To add to the misfortunes the mine caved in through the manager's want of practical knowledge, and not only was 30,000*l.* worth of ore lost, but enormous expenses were incurred in sinking a new shaft from surface, re-timbering the whole mine, and paying the fixed charges, whilst there was no return of ore. The mine, however, was not rendered less valuable, and Mr. Sewell, after an inspection, declared that but for the accident he believed that dividends at the rate of 180,000*l.* per annum would have been earned. The stoppage of the monthly dividends at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum deprived the mine of its prestige, and it was probably the overstrained efforts of subsequent managers to restore the mine to the dividend-paying condition too quickly that prevented them from attaining their object, and caused them to continue the neglect of exploration. Mr. George Attwood, who was appointed manager in April, 1873, greatly disappointed expectations, and apparently did not fully understand the mine nor the formation in which it occurs—so that he declared the mine completely exhausted because he had lost the vein, although he had taken nearly 75,000*l.* out of it in 12 months. His statement that "the future depends on a mere geological chance" means nothing, since it applies equally to all mines yet opened; all veins are liable to diminish in thickness in certain portions of their course, sometimes to the width of a knife-edge, and the Emma formed no exception.

That the ore was compressed in the lower part of the engine-shaft was, in Mr. Sewell's opinion, clear from Mr. Attwood's report; but he contended that this was no sound reason, and contrary to all established rules of mining, for Mr. Attwood to stop the work in the main shaft, which was on the line of bedding of the strata, and on the bed vein. Indeed, it appears to have been another instance of the absurdity of sending English managers to manage foreign mines. Mr. Sewell contended that there were splendid indications for a new ore body from the bottom of the main shaft, and 40 feet below Attwood's imaginary slide, and this view has, it said, been borne out by subsequent experience. Attwood, Longmaid, and other Englishmen sent out as superintendents all proved themselves equally incompetent to work the mine, and it was not until it again went into the hands of Americans that any important promise of a return to productiveness was obtained, though it has now been for some time past making handsome returns upon the outlay. The mine has now been brought to a position that a speedy return to the dividend-paying condition is confidently anticipated, and there is naturally a desire that all the litigation and ill-feeling which has existed should be put an end to. That Baron Grant has been to some extent compromised by the Emma not turning out according to description cannot be denied, and this sufficiently accounts for his having exerted himself to bring about an arrangement which could not have been hoped for through any other channel. The mine has already yielded about 800,000*l.* worth of silver, and, as Mr. Sewell declared, the Emma Mine also shows the same peculiarities of most of the limestone formations with which he was practically acquainted—that of producing richer ores as greater depth is attained; so that five-sixths of the property, free of debt and with a fair amount of working capital, cannot but be regarded as far more than equivalent for any disappointment or temporary loss of interest which the shareholders may have suffered.

No mining expert of experience in the district has ever expressed a doubt that the Emma possesses a true vein, and no one pretends to say that the property has been explored, although the 800,000*l.* worth of mineral has been taken out, so that in finding a purchaser for one-sixth of the mine for 25,000*l.*—an amount which it is considered would be ample to restore the mine to the position it occupied in 1872—the shareholders have been particularly fortunate. The tedious litigation and disagreeable charges which have been so long the sole topics of conversation whenever the matter was referred to—on more than one occasion meetings of the company of many hours duration have been held without either the mine or the district in which it is situated being once even mentioned—may well be allowed to sink into oblivion, and attention once more turned to the mine, which gives every promise of being permanently productive, and will, therefore, speedily compensate all concerned for the delay. That there should be a certain amount of delicacy on the part of Mr. McDougall, as well as of Messrs. Henry Staples and John Schofield, as to who should call the meeting is only natural; but in a matter so important it may fairly be assumed that whoever called it there would be a full attendance of shareholders, and that Mr. McDougall would be willing to lend

his assistance to secure the great advantage that is now within the shareholders' reach. It has already been stated that to obtain this meeting the holders of 10,000 shares must sign the requisition to the directors to convene it, and, as probably 49,000 out of the 50,000 shares would be used in favour of the settlement, nothing would seem to be required but to enable the shareholders to express their views.

It cannot, in conclusion, be too strongly urged that at the meeting all reference to the past should be studiously avoided, and the discussion limited as far as possible to the questions—first, whether the present value of the company's assets is equal to the amount of working capital which the arrangement will yield; and, secondly, as there cannot be a difference of opinion as to the conclusion that will be arrived at upon that point—how the winding-up of the concern, constitution of the new company, and exchange of the shares can be most readily and inexpensively effected.

MINING IN THE LEADVILLE DISTRICT.

LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The Leadville district certainly appears to be none the worse for the serious wages dispute which has occurred there, and the Leadville Herald congratulates the mineowners on the admirable manner in which they have passed through the ordeal. For a month following one of the greatest and most general strikes ever known in a mining camp the bullion product of Leadville for the month of July is surely a satisfactory one. Many of the mines shut down at the time of the strike have yet either not resumed work, or have but partially done so. In consequence of this less furnaces have been running than usual, and the general impression prevailed that the output would show a much greater falling off than has been the case. Counting in the increased amount of bullion on hand of nearly 500 tons, worth about \$200,000, the production has been about \$1,250,000 for the month.

It has been very truly remarked that too much capitalisation has been the universal cry against Leadville companies, and such in many cases has been the fact, but there is happily at least one exception, and that is in the La Plata Mining and Smelting Company. Not only is this company possessed of valuable mines, but has one of the largest and most successful smelting establishments in the world. From the first organisation of the company it has been successful, and it has been managed on strict business principles. When the company first commenced operations it was possessed of two furnaces, and since that time its capacity has been more than doubled. There are now four furnaces in successful operation, the last one completed being of large capacity. New improvements, including additional room for storing ores, enlarged crushing machinery, the finest engine in Leadville, additional office room and buildings for the men, have been added from time to time, till one of the most complete establishments in the world seems about finished. The mine in the meantime has been much explored and developed. The new Rustin shaft has been connected with the workings from the tunnel, and from the La Plata Mine now can easily be raised 50 tons of good ore per day, while heretofore the product has been but from 15 tons to 25 tons, and when the company took possession the product was but from 10 tons to 15 tons.

While these extensive works of improvement have been pushed forward the company has been a good investment to stockholders in the way of dividends. For 13 months a regular dividend of \$15,000 each month has been divided among the stockholders, and in February last an additional distribution of \$10,000 was made. According to the last official statement of the company, made in July, there was in addition to this over \$49,000 of accumulated cash in the treasury, while there are thousands of dollars worth of supplies on hand. The capital of the company is but \$2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of \$10 each. These shares are selling at about \$5; therefore, the real capital is but about \$1,000,000. It will thus be seen, while the company has more than doubled its capacity, added largely to its improvements and supplies, kept its original cash working capital of \$100,000 intact, and developed its mine, it has also during all this time been paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of over 18 per cent. per annum. For the future with the work done, and the company's own mine so much more productive, there can be no doubt but that dividends far in excess of the past are assured, and the investment in the stock is one of the best that is offered. The stock, in fact, should sell far above par from its actual present merit and future prospects.

During the month of July the La Plata Smelting Company smelted 5,094,000 lbs. of ore. There were shipped 103,280 ozs. of silver, contained in 924,000 lbs. of bullion. On hand on Aug. 1 were 399,000 lbs. of bullion, or 3990 bars, containing 35,500 ozs. of silver. Of the amount shipped the value of the silver was \$118,255-60, and of the lead \$41,289-52, or a total shipment of \$159,545. The bullion on hand amounts to 3990 bars. The amount on hand at the last statement was but 289 bars, thus showing an increase of 3701 bars during the month, the value of which amounts to about \$50,000, thus showing the production of bullion for the month of July to aggregate about \$210,000.

VIRNEBERG (Copper).—The 133 tons (21 cwt.) of copper ore sold on the 21st inst. realised 94*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, at an average price per unit of 11*s.* 4*d.* for 12½ per cent. A parcel of about equal quantity was shipped on the 18th inst.

A MINE OF WEALTH.—An Australian quartz mine at Stowell, the Pleasant Creek Cross Reef Claim, yielded 296,837 ozs. of gold between Jan. 1, 1870, and June 30, 1880. The value of the gold was 1,106,152*l.* The wages paid amounted to 187,988*l.*, and the sum of 725,742*l.* was paid in dividends to the company of proprietors.

THE TELEPHONE IN MINES.—Last week we referred to the introduction of this instrument as a means of communication with the miners in a Scotch colliery; we now learn that about six weeks ago the ironstone mines at Boosbeck, belonging to Messrs. Stevenson and Co., were placed in telephonic communication with the firm's offices at Middlesbrough, and with their smelting furnaces at Ackham, the mines and furnaces being 15 miles apart, so that persons may communicate verbally at all three places at the same time, and orders be transmitted from the central office at Middlesbrough to both places at once or to each separately, as may be desired. A wire has been carried down into the mine itself, so that it is possible for the people at the furnaces at Ackham, or in the offices of Middlesbrough or Boosbeck, to have direct vocal intercommunication with the men in the recesses of the mine. The instrument used is Henning's micro-telephone, which appears to be remarkable for clear articulation and power, attributable chiefly to the presence of a very thin layer of granulated coke in immediate contact with the vibrating diaphragm of platinum foil, the coke also by its action over the passing current rendering the use of an induction coil unnecessary. Mr. Harrison, of Darlington, who laid the telephone at Messrs. Stevenson's works, described the Henning apparatus at a meeting, in the early part of the year, of the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, and explained the action of the loose granulated coke employed in intensifying its action. When the platinum foil is spoken at through the mouthpiece of the instrument, the aerial waves cause more or less of its under-surface to come in contact with the grains of coke, at the same time causing these particles to press more closely upon each other, thus decreasing the amount of the resistance they offer to the passage of the voltaic current through them by bringing more points in contact with each other; this action taking place in a greater or less degree in accord with the amplitude of the vibrations of the platinum foil acting under the impulse of the waves of sound. The cost of this instrument is very small in comparison with its advantages, and it would soon pay itself; while, as has been already observed, the application of the telephone would add, in many ways, safety to the miner's perilous occupation. In a sermon on Sunday last, on the occasion of a collection in York Minster for the sufferers by the Seaham explosion, Canon Fleming urged upon men of science to exert themselves to elicit, develop, and perfect some further means that may be found of greater practical utility in preventing the loss of human life both in our mines and railways, suggesting that the legislature should thereafter make their use compulsory, seeing that it had no higher mission than to watch over the lives of its subjects.—*Iron.*

The Republican Mountain Silver Mines

(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, by which the liability of the Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £150,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Issue of 10,000 Shares, of £5 each. Payable—5s. on application, 15s. on allotment, £1 one month after allotment, and the balance in calls of £1 each, at intervals as required.

IT IS NOT AT PRESENT INTENDED TO CALL UP MORE THAN £2 PER SHARE.

The balance of 20,000 shares, taken by the vendors in full payment of the purchase-money, the dividends thereon being deferred until the shares of the present issue have received a dividend of 10 per cent. in any one year.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. FRANCIS C. LAWLEY, 107, Victoria-street, S.W.
T. EYRE FOAKES, Esq., Chairman of the Frontino and Bolivia South American Gold Mining Company (Limited).
NORMAN TRONSON, Esq., Hope Park, Bromley, Kent.
J. WARREN BROWN, Esq., 62, Broadway, New York.

ADVISING COMMITTEE. NEW YORK

C. E. QUINCEY, Esq., of Messrs. William Heath and Co., Bankers, New York
W. T. HATCH, Esq., of Messrs. W. T. Hatch and Son, Brokers, New York.
H. H. DUNKLE, 62, Broadway, New York.
J. WARREN BROWN, Esq., 62, Broadway, New York.

BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK, 6, Lothbury, London, E.C.

Messrs. W. T. HATCH AND SON, 34, Wall-street, New York

SOLICITORS—Messrs. NEWMAN, STRETTON, AND HILLIARD, 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—E. F. TREMAYNE, Esq.

OFFICES—31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. GEORGETOWN, COLORADO.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and work the valuable mining claim adjacent to the City of Georgetown, Colorado, United States of America, the property of the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company.

The property consists of twelve "discovery claims" of from 600 to 1500 feet each, as fully described in the appendix thereto, forming a complete chain of mines three-quarters of a mile in length, and believed to be unequalled in extent and value by any group of veins in the rich mining State of Colorado.

United States Government patents have been received for four of the principal claims, as well as for a valuable mill site and water-power, and the patents for the remainder can be obtained at pleasure, the vendors having an unquestionable title, in accordance with the mining laws of the United States and of the State of Colorado.

Attention is particularly drawn to the appendix hereto, which furnishes detailed information and data relative to the mines, and comprises a "certificate" signed by

Messrs. L. F. OLMSTED, of Messrs. Olmsted & Ballou;
G. M. HENTY, F.G.S., M.E.;
and F. B. STECH,

vouching for the correctness of the particulars contained in the statement concerning the property. The appendix also contains:—
Certified extract from the records of the County Register Office, specifying the mining claims vested in the vendors, and now transferred to this Company.
A copy of the State Surveyor General's plan of the property drawn to scale.

A view of the Republican Mountain, where the mines are situated, taken from a large photograph; and
A copy of a letter from C. E. Quincey, Esq., to F. B. Stech, with attached working tests and assays of the ore.

It is intended to make a general development of the whole property, as by carrying on operations in an extensive manner this can be effected at greatly reduced cost, thereby ensuring speedier returns and largely enhanced profits; and it is estimated that the capital required (£2 per share upon 10,000 shares) will be amply sufficient for the purpose, and that the mines will commence to yield satisfactory returns within a period of six months from the commencement of these operations.

This valuable property has been acquired for the sum of £100,000, payable on the legal transfer to this Company, which amount the vendors—thus showing their confidence in its future importance—agree to receive entirely in 20,000 shares, issued as fully paid up, and upon which no dividend will accrue until the remaining shares of the Company have received dividends of 10 per cent. in each year.

The expenses of the formation of the Company, up to the allotment of shares, are limited to the actual payments out of pocket, which are not to exceed 1 per cent. upon the capital.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz:—

- (a) Between the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company and E. F. Tremayne, as Trustee for the Company, dated 1st July, 1880.
- (b) Between the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company and E. C. Maddison, dated 3rd July, 1880.

Prospectuses with Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company, where also the above Agreements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the original reports and assays referred to in the appendix, may be seen.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Messrs. L. F. Olmsted (of Messrs. Olmsted and Ballou),
G. M. Henty, F.G.S., Mining Engineer, and F. B. Stech.

The property of the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company (the vendors to the present company), situated near Georgetown, Colorado, comprises twelve claims, of which four claims are now patented, and the remaining eight are ready to be patented, and will be completed when their boundary lines have been fixed according to the run of the ledges, as explained further on.

Of the twelve claims belonging to the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company—

- 1.—"The Edward Everett" lode, and
- 2.—"The South American" lode are considered the main lodes, and these are, as far as worked, two distinct and separate veins, each containing from 30 to 50 per cent. of galena, 3 to 4 per cent. of grey copper, and some zinc.

The first class of ore pays from 400 to 600 ozs. of silver per ton, and the second class pays from 150 to 250 ozs. of silver per ton. From the "Edward Everett" lode, and from the "South American" £1000 (£5000) and £1200 (£6000)—altogether £7200.

The nature of all the ore found in the claims, as well as in all the other surrounding claims belonging to the company, is so much alike that any one seeing this ore would at once declare that the same came from some of the Republican Mountain Claims.

3.—"The Edinboro" lode forms a junction with the "Edward Everett" west of the discovery shaft on both lodes, and the two form an immensely strong lode from 70 to 100 ft. wide (as has been proved by cross-cuts) at their junction.

4.—"The Par" lode was located for the purpose of covering the ground between the "Edinboro" and "Edward Everett" lodes, and afterwards bought by the company to have the benefit of perfecting the title. In fact, the "Par" lode is the "Edward Everett."

5.—"The Fenian" lode is, to all appearances, the continuation of the "Edward Everett" lode.

6.—"The Grenada" lode was located for the purposes of claiming the ground between the "Edward Everett" lode and the "Rocky Mountain" lode.

7.—"The Rocky Mountain" lode was an old discovery which would have interfered with the western end of the "Morning Star" lode, and was consequently bought by the vendors in order to perfect the title of the "Morning Star."

8.—"The Morning Star" lode is a lode parallel with the "Edward Everett" lode, but is evidently a different vein, as the two lodes show, each, north and south walls of granite rock.

9.—"The Peru" lode is the same vein as the "Morning Star" lode.

10.—"The Dryden or Diadem" lode is considered a part of the "Edward Everett" lode, and was located for the purpose of securing the ground.

11.—"The Barbara Allen" lode is the extension of the "Dryden or Diadem" lode, and is considered a parallel vein with the "South American" lode, and was located and afterwards purchased by the vendors in order to cover the ground.

12.—"The Kit Carson" lode is a part of the "Edinboro" lode, and was bought to secure the Edinboro ground.

The above explanations describe the surface ground of the twelve lodes. On all these lodes formerly, and before the vendors bought the same, the following amount of work was done—viz:—
"The Barbara Allen": One shaft was sunk 35 ft. on the vein merely as a prospecting shaft.

"The Edward Everett":—One shaft was sunk 150 ft. on the veins, and drifts were run from this shaft, at the depth of 50 ft., east and west, 30 ft. to the east, and 100 ft. to the west, and stopped above these drifts and below the levels by sinking an incline. From these workings ore was taken that yielded £2000

(£30,000). The Discovery shaft was sunk only 15 ft., and a small amount of surface ore was extracted.

"The Par Lode":—One shaft was sunk 65 ft. by the original owners. Afterwards it was sunk deeper and connected with the "Edward Everett" workings for the purpose of ventilation. But little ore was taken out, as this work was outside the lode.

"The Edinboro":—One shaft was sunk 28 ft. on the vein, showing a small seam of ore, which proved to be a north spur of the "Edward Everett" lode.

"The South American":—A discovery shaft was sunk 35 ft., and at a depth of 20 ft. a drift was run 150 ft. in length to the west, and a large body of ore was discovered in this drift and shaft, which was stopped out, yielding £1500 (£8000). Also a tunnel was run 200 ft., but has not yet reached the lode. A shaft 150 ft. deep, and a tunnel 300 ft. long (cutting the bottom of the shaft), were worked, and over £15,000 (£75,000) taken out at this place.

"The Morning Star":—Three shafts have been sunk, one 125 ft., one 40 ft., and one 25 ft. in depth. Drifts were run from the shafts, and stopes were raised to the surface. This work was done by former owners, about £2400 (£12,000) being taken out by them.

"The Fenian":—Only prospecting work was done to satisfy location laws, and to prove it an extension of the "Edward Everett" lode.

"The Dryden":

"The Grenada":

"The Rocky Mountain":

"The Kit Carson":

These claims were located and afterwards bought for the purpose of perfecting the titles of the "Edward Everett" and the "Morning Star." Prospecting work only was done on them.

"The Peru":—Two discovery shafts were sunk 12 ft. and 15 ft., and a tunnel 600 ft. long was run into the ledge by the former owners, £3000 (£15,000) were taken from these workings.

Altogether 17 shafts and four tunnels and drifts, which complete the surface work.

From these 12 lodes, now belonging to the vendors, and from the surrounding veins on Republican Mountain, on the side of this hill, a total of £160,000 (£800,000) was taken out.

Below these 12 lodes, now in undisputed possession of the vendors, is a most valuable mill site and water-power, both patented, and also belonging to the vendors; and from about the middle of this mill site, and 25 ft. above the creek, a working tunnel has been started, called the "Everett Tunnel," which will, finally, with others, at a total length of 2000 or 2500 ft., cut all the lodes above mentioned.

This tunnel, 7 ft. high by 7 ft. wide, is now nearly 500 ft. in length, with a fall of 1 in. in 12 ft., and is timbered where necessary with square timbers 10 and 12 in., the remainder of the tunnel being in solid rock, requiring no timbering. Planks and sills are put in for a distance of 75 ft. A good rail track is laid the entire length of the tunnel. At a distance of 455 ft. in this tunnel the "Morning Star" lode is struck, and 5 in. of quartz found, containing mineral assaying 600 ozs. in silver per ton. The tunnel strikes the footwall of this Morning Star lode, and shows a wall of clay, proving the nature of the fissure vein.

The tunnel has not reached the north or hanging-wall. The tunnelling expenses per foot averaged under £4 (£19), inclusive of timber and the timbering of the above mentioned 75 ft. The further work of running this tunnel, inclusive of timbering, laying the track, connecting air-shafts, and every possible expense, will be done at an average cost of £7 (£35) per foot to the end of the tunnel (five projected), which, when bored to a distance of 500 ft., each, will have cut all the veins on the property.

Work being finished to this point, drifts will then be run on the various lodes—say, 100 ft. on each side of the tunnel (i.e., 200 feet on each vein), for the purpose of exploring all the lodes. This will involve a work of 1200 feet of drifts altogether, in addition to the necessity of timbering, laying track, and raising air shafts; also the possible erection of a dam on the creek to increase the water-power, for the purpose of running mechanical appliances to ventilate the above-mentioned workings, and for sundry other purposes. These 1200 feet of drifts, including necessary accompanying works, will cost not over £4 (£20) per foot.

The twelve lodes form a complete chain of mines, ¾ mile in length, unequalled in extent and value by any group of veins in Colorado.

United States Government patents have been received for four of the lodes, to wit:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The "South American" 1500 feet | The "Edinboro" 1400 feet |
| The "Edward Everett" 1400 " | The "Morning Star" 800 " |

And also for a valuable mill site and water-power, situated on Clear Creek directly below the mines.

Some of the remaining discoveries are distinct and parallel veins or lodes, for which patents may at any time be obtained; others are included within the surface limits of those already patented, and, being the earlier discoveries, would give title to such part of the veins as might extend beyond the patented lines.

The acquisition of this property, which has been recently completed, has been pursued steadily for five years, as it was determined by the vendor company to have an unquestionable title to the entire belt of lodes before beginning extensive operations. Until all required purchases had been made it was deemed desirable to demonstrate the value of the property beyond the point necessary to determine the true extent of the veins, nor to expend more than the amount required to admit of the Government patents being granted, and to continue good the titles to those lodes unpatented. In doing this work upon the mines large quantities of valuable ore have been taken out, the first-class ore milling from 800 to 550 ozs. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs., and the mines have been proved beyond all question to be true fissure veins.

During an examination of these mines, made in June, 1878, on behalf of parties who proposed purchasing the property and forming the Consolidated Republican Company, by engineers under the personal supervision of Mr. Edward E. Mack, of Albany, New York, and of Mr. C. E. Quincey, of Messrs. W. Heath and Co., New York, these two gentlemen becoming the largest purchasers of the old company's stock after this examination, after clearing away the debris in the bottom of the power level, an excavation was made by blasting, and all the ore displaced divided into three classes, as would be done in the regular working of the mine. As the result the following mill runs were obtained from the Washington Mills:—

1st class	...	...	910 ozs. silver per ton.
2nd "	...	...	"
3rd "	...	...	302 "

The assay certificates, from which the above particulars are taken, can be seen at the office of the company, and copies are annexed hereto.

The location of these mines, situated upon the side of the mountain, high above the valley, affording rare opportunities for tunnelling, could not be surpassed for convenient and economical working. The nearest mines are situated within ¾ mile of the mines, and it is less than 1 mile to the railway station. In the valley, directly opposite the centre of the belt of mines, is the water-power upon the creek, which it is proposed to use—as soon machinery can be put in place—

In working the mines, and which affords ample power for all mills necessary, should the company decide to work their own ore.

In order to encourage the development of mining property the State of Colorado has, for the period of ten years, exempted it from all taxation. If thorough work is done in developing this property, by driving ahead the "Everett" end other tunnels, and running the proposed drifts on the veins, it can be completed in from 18 to 20 months.

More particulars are given further on regarding the working of the mines, the expenses, and when dividends may be first expected.

The former owner of this property did but little work upon it, for the following reasons, viz:—

Having decided to buy all the twelve lodes, and to finally consolidate them into one property, had he done work as prosecuted by the previous various owners he would, in the event of discovering rich ore bodies, have enhanced the value of surrounding claims which he intended to purchase. Five years were spent in obtaining possession of the twelve lodes; but enough work, however, has been done to fully demonstrate the great value of the property.

A good wagon road from Georgetown passes the mill site in close proximity to the mouth of the "Everett" Tunnel. From this tunnel ore freights to Georgetown would not exceed £1 (£5) per ton.

Unusual advantages are afforded for the sale of ore, either in the open market or by special contract, there being a brisk competition between the buyers for mills situated at Georgetown, and the agents of the smelting and reduction works of other parts of the country and of Europe.

At Georgetown there is much competition among the seven different smelting works in the purchase of ore. Ore could not be sold there for cash, at its assay value less 10 per cent. and £5 12s. (£28) per ton for working expenses.

There are great facilities also for sending the ore by railroad from Georgetown to Denver and Golden City, the site of various large works, such as the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works.

As soon as the tunnels shall have been run to the length of 500 ft. each, and the various drifts of 200 ft. each shall have been made on the veins, a body of ore will then have been opened up and made ready for stopping that warrants the estimate being made of an extraction of 500 tons of ore per month, being the yield of 3000 tons of rock, with an average value of £60 (£300) per ton (for all classes). The monthly yield would be £18,000 (£90,000), from which should be deducted the average cost of £1 12s. (£6) per ton for mining, as follows:—

Stopping and timbering	...	£1 0s. (£5000) per ton.
Sacking and sorting	...	8s. (£2000) "
Transporting the ore-house	...	2s. (£500) "
As a margin	...	2s. (£500) "

It is safe to state that at least 10 per cent. of the rock extracted from the stopes and drifts will pay ore—i.e., 1 ton in 10. Consequently the (actual) average cost of extracting 1 ton of ore would be £16 (£80).

In reference to the further working of the mine a knowledge is furnished by the following calculations and explanations:—
Prolonging the Everett and other tunnels 2000 ft.

at £7 (£35) per foot	...	£14,000 (£70,000)
Driving drifts 200 ft. each on the six veins cut by the tunnel, 1200 at £4 (£20) per foot	...	4,800 (£24,000)

Total ... £18,800 (£94,000)

Calculating on a basis of 20 months' time to complete this work will give an average monthly expense of £940 (£4700).

As the map of the mines shows that the "Everett Tunnel" has already reached the "Morning Star" and "Peru" vein, on which, after extending the tunnel a further distance of (say) 25 ft., the proposed lateral drifts can be run; and, in like manner, on each vein as soon as cut by the tunnel, and in two months' time the work of stopping ore from these side drifts can be commenced. This will apply, likewise, to other veins as soon as cut by the tunnel, and it may with safety be stated that after six months of work pay ore will be extracted in sufficient quantities to yield an income from the mine, which income will steadily increase in proportion to the further exploration work undertaken. Nor will this hinder further drifting on the veins, as the "Everett" Tunnel will be provided with a double track.

It seems safe to predict that, when the tunnel shall have been driven one-half its proposed length, returns from the ore extracted from the various side drifts and stopes will be sufficient to warrant the commencement of other tunnel workings at proper distances, both north and south from the "Everett" tunnel, and on a level with it, to develop the veins as speedily as possible, and to increase the producing capacity of the mines to a much greater extent. Tunnel work should also be then started on the veins lying at a greater distance, as the "Fenian" and the "Barbara Allen." All this work it will be in the power of the company to prosecute with the working capital now sought to be raised.

From the above particulars, the correctness of which is vouched for by the certificate of Messrs. Olmsted, Henty, and Stech, the following conclusions may safely and justly be drawn:—

That the mines opened up will easily yield 1 3000 tons of rock per month, of which 300 tons, or 10 per cent., at the lowest estimate, will be pay ore of an average value of £60 (£300) per ton, and that after deducting the mining expenses (in the proportion of 300 tons out of 3000 tons as mentioned), £15 (£450) per ton, and milling expenses £11 16s. (£59), there will be in 300 tons of pay ore a net monthly profit of £9720 (£48,600).

That at least 20 or 25 years would be required, with the constant employment of a force of 100 men, to work out the body of ore standing above the various drifts opened up by means of the tunnels. With a monthly profit of £9720 (£48,600), one year would give £116,640 (£583,200), and 20 years £2,332,800 (£11,664,000).

The twelve mines of the company are of an average height of 350 ft. above the level of the valley, and, of course, will extend below the tunnel levels, of which no estimate is made in this calculation, though it must greatly exceed the upper workings, and represent, according to survey and map, a lode at least 2000 ft. in length, which, taking the average width of the six lodes that the "Everett" tunnel will cut, namely:—

The "Morning Star" 6 feet	The "Everett" 6 feet
The "Rocky Mountain" 4 "	The "Edinboro" 4 "
The "Dryden" 3 "	The "South American" 4 "

will be 27 ft. in width. And this ledge, 2000 ft. long, 350 ft. high, and 27 ft. wide, will yield 1,245,154 tons of vein matter, at the rate of 13 cubic feet to the ton. And 1 in 10, or 10 per cent., of this would give 124,515 tons of pay ore, which at an estimated average value of £60 (£300) per ton, would amount to £7,470,900 (£37,354,500), from which must be deducted £3,735,450 (£18,677,250), according to the high estimate allowed of 50 per cent. for working expenses.

Timber can be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the mines, at the prices given below, viz:—

One foot in diameter, 16 to 18 feet long, delivered at the mine	1 dol. to 1 1/2 dol.
Lagging poles, 4 to 5 inches at the large end, 15 feet long, delivered at mine, each	16 cents.
Firewood, delivered at mine, per cord	4 dol. to 5 dol.
Charcoal, delivered, per bushel	20 cents.
Best stone coal, delivered, per ton	18 dol.

There can be no scarcity of lumber and timber for a great many years to come.

The survey for the extension of the Colorado Central Railroad runs the proposed line very near the mouth of the "Everett" Tunnel.

Directly opposite the tunnel entrance stands a comfortable lodging-house for the employees at the mine. A new stable for accommodating four horses has been built, also a complete blacksmith's shop and a tool-room.

Georgetown, Colorado, June 28th, 1878.

J. Warren Brown, Pres. Rep. Mt. Everett Mine delivered to us have been crushed, sampled, and assayed, with the following result:—

No. 1, 910 ozs. per ton; value oz., \$1046.50. Sack No. 2, 525 ozs. per ton; value oz., \$694.90. Sack No. 3, 302 ozs. per ton; value oz., \$347.30.—Respectfully yours, OLMESTEAD AND BALLOU.

Washington Crushing and Sampling Mill, Georgetown, Colo., July 1, 1878.

Bought of G. M. Henty, Superintendent of Dunderberg Mines, for Mr. G. E. Quincey.

Weight.	Description.	Silver Ozs.	Cents.	Dols.	Dols.
---------	--------------	-------------	--------	-------	-------

Net Pounds.	10	Everett Specs.	910	...	855.40
10	...	...	525	...	462.88
50	...	...	302	...	253.68

...	...	...	...	...	23.45
...	...	...	...	...	2.00
...	...	...	...	...	21.45

THE MINERS' ASSAY OFFICE. GEORGETOWN, COLO., June 26, 1878.

I hereby certify that the sample of ore said to have been taken from the Edward Everett lode, Georgetown District, assayed for Mr. Quincey (Vice-Pres. Cons. Rep. Mt. Mg. Co.), gave the following results:—

Silver per ton ore, 2000 lbs. 348 ozs. Coin val., \$400.20. Remarks:—Control No. 2.

Quotations: Silver, \$1.14. JAMES R. MORRIS, Assayer.

THE MINERS' ASSAY OFFICE. GEORGETOWN, COLO., June 26, 1878.

I hereby certify that the sample of ore said to have been taken from the Edward Everett lode, Georgetown District, assayed for Mr. Quincey (Vice-Pres. Cons. Rep. Mt. Mg. Co.), gave the following results:—

Silver per ton ore, 2000 lbs. 919 ozs. Coin val., \$1052.85. Remarks:—Control No. 1, flat piece.

Quotations: Silver, \$1.14. JAMES R. MORRIS, Assayer.

**EAST LOTHIAN.
PRESTONGRANGE COAL, FIRE-CLAY, AND BRICK-
WORKS FOR SALE.**

TO BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within
Dowell's Rooms, No. 18, George-street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the
5th day of October, 1880, at Two o'clock afternoon, unless previously disposed of
by private bargain.
The EXTENSIVE and WELL-KNOWN COLLIERY of PRESTONGRANGE,
with FIRE-CLAY and COMMON BRICK-WORK attached, situated partly in the
parishes of Prestonpans and Tranent, in the county of Haddington, with the
privileges of MORRISON'S HAVEN, BIRSLIE, and DOLPHINGSTON, BRICK-
WORKS, HOUSES, MACHINERY, PLANT, STOCK OF COAL AND FIRE-CLAY
GOODS, &c., and relative leases.
The coal-field extends to 3000 acres, and contains 30 feet of workable coal, be-
sides valuable fire-clay. There are three pits at present in operation, producing
at the rate of about 120,000 tons a year, with a moderate expenditure, can
easily be doubled. The colliery is fitted with substantial and first-class ma-
chinery, and is connected by means of private branch railways with the North
British Railway System, and with the company's private harbour at Morrison's
Haven.
The harbour adjoins the principal pit, and enables the company to ship coals,
pipes, &c., speedily and free of carriage and harbour dues, thereby effecting a
large saving.
The fire-brick work is capable of manufacturing 40 tons of pipes and 40 tons of
bricks daily, and red bricks of excellent quality are also manufactured at the
common brickwork.
Inventories of stock and goods on hand; also plant, machinery, works, &c.,
can be seen in the hands of Mr. FREDERICK W. CARTER, C.A., the Liquidator,
3, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; or Mr. G. B. LUKK, the General Manager, at
Morrison's Haven by Prestonpans.
The Lease and Articles of Roup will be seen at Messrs. WADDELL and M'INTOSH,
W.S., 87, George-street, Edinburgh.
The Liquidator and Law Agents will afford any further information that may
be desired.

LUCCOMBE IRON MINE.

THE PROPRIETORS are desirous of DISPOSING OF THE
ABOVE PRODUCTIVE MINE for the residue of the term therein,
which will expire on the 29th September, 1886.
It is situated about four miles from the PORT OF MINEHEAD, and two from
BURNLOCK, where any quantity of ore can be shipped for the Welsh or any
other ports.
On the company are prepared to allow the mine to be worked consistent with
the provisions of the lease, at a royalty of 3s. 6d. per ton.
The ore can be carted to ports free of turnpike tolls, and any number of carts
can be hired in the immediate neighbourhood.
Applications to be addressed to—
Mr. THOS. CLARKE, The Lodge, Tiverton, Devon.

TO BE EXPOSED OF, AN EXTENSIVE IRON ORE
PROPERTY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. It has
been proved along a considerable length of outcrop; is in great part drained by
level, and consists practically of maiden ground. The ore is calcareous; free
from phosphorus; and contains from 30 to 64 per cent. metallic iron. Near two
miles. Very small working capital necessary.
Address, Wm. TALBOT, Esq., Solicitor, Kidderminster.

AIR-COMPRESSOR FOR SALE.—
Vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jack-
etted Air Cylinder, 10½ in. diameter; steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter,
18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.

ALEX. WILSON AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, WANDSWORTH ROAD.

**BURLEIGH ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY
FOR SALE.**

THREE A size ROCK-DRILLING MACHINES. Will drill in
hard rock up to 1½ in. diameter.
ONE B size. Will drill up to 2 in. diameter in hard rock.
TWO C size. Will drill up to 3 in. diameter in hard rock.
ONE D size. Will drill up to 4 in. diameter in hard rock.
ONE A size PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSOR. Will drive two
B size ROCK DRILLING MACHINES.—driven by a pulley or gearing.
The above are all new and offered at maker's prices.
Apply to—
CRAVEN BROTHERS,
OSBORNE STREET, MANCHESTER.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

ROYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS
By Royal Mail Steamer, COLUMBA or IONA, from Bridge Wharf daily,
at 8 a.m., and from Greenock at 9 a.m., conveying PASSENGERS for
GRAY, NORTH AND WEST HIGHLANDS.
Official Guide Book, 2d.; illustrated copy, 6d.—see bill, with Map and Tourist
area, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London;
by post from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

HENRY NUTT AND CO.,
57, BRISTOL ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
PURCHASERS OF
LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN
ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-
TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.
(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),
NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

JACKSON AND BUTTERFIELD,
ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS,
Assays or Complete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, and
other Ores.
ASSAYING TAUGHT.
106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

C. H. WALKER AND CO.,
MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEER,
VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO,
CHILE.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, M.E.,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWTH.
CWM PRYF: This is the great prize in silver lead mining for 1880. If the
25,000 shares are issued and the properties offered are added and developed, which
can be accomplished in 12 months, shares will be worth and will go to £10. See
report weekly in Mining Journal.—June 17, 1880. ABSALOM FRANCIS.

COPPER ORES.				Sampled Sept. 8, and sold at Swansea, Sept. 21.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Betta Cove.....	123	6½	£3 17 6	Arendal Ore.....	21	4½	£1 18 0
ditto.....	122	6½	3 17 6	ditto.....	17	1¼	6 8 6
ditto.....	122	7	3 17 6	Virneberg.....	6	2¼	12 15 6
ditto.....	122	7	3 17 6	ditto.....	47	14½	8 4 6
ditto.....	112	7½	4 4 6	ditto.....	20	8	4 1 6
ditto.....	111	7½	4 4 6	ditto.....	20	8	4 1 6
ditto.....	111	7½	4 4 6	Berehaven.....	119	7½	4 4 6
ditto.....	88	7½	4 1 0	Cambrian.....	26	12½	7 5 0
ditto.....	87	7½	4 1 0	ditto.....	12	12½	6 13 6
Arendal Ore.....	50	7½	3 17 6	ditto.....	12	6½	3 8 6
ditto.....	50	7½	3 17 6	Negrillo Ore.....	28	4½	2 1 6
ditto.....	50	7½	3 17 6	Australian.....	7	16½	9 6 6
ditto.....	30	7½	3 18 6				
TOTAL PRODUCE.							
Betta Cove Ore.....	999	£4019 0 0		Cambrian Ore.....	50	£309 14 0	
Arendal Ore.....	218	848 2 6		Negrillo Ore.....	28	58 2 0	
Virneberg Ore.....	133	945 4 6		Australian Ore.....	7	65 5 6	
Berehaven Ore.....	118	504 9 0					

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			Names.			Tons.			Amount.		
Copper Miners' Company.....	178½	£	1,032 14	9							
Williams, Foster, and Co.....	250		1,165 15	0							
Mason and Elkington.....	201		738 18	0							
Charles Lambert and Co.....	768½		3,075 15	3							
Landore Copper Company.....	157		766 14	6							
Total.....	1553		£ 6,749 17	6							

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.					
Wholesale	21 cwt.	Produce.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard
1553	7½	£4 7 0	.....	11s. 1d. £82 3 0

The Copper Ores for sale on Oct. 5 will include Betts Cove, Caveira, Burnt Ore, Sag-ytwich, Sobral, Copper Ore, and Bampfyde.

**STOBECROSS DOCKS CONTRACT,
GLASGOW.**

MR. ARTHUR TREVOR CROW (Contractors' Auctioneer) has
been honoured with instructions from John Jackson, Esq., owing to the
completion of the contract, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Contractors' Yard,
Stobecross Dock, Glasgow, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th September,
1880, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT,
Which was bought new for this contract, and a large portion of which has been
in use for a few months only, consisting of
ONE four-wheel coupled 10½ in. cylinder LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE;
ONE HUNDRED four yard END AND SIDE TIP WAGONS;
Ballast trucks to permanent gauge; 24 powerful stone bogies; a quantity of
41 lb. temporary steel rails; also 25 lb. iron rails; cylinder sinking machinery,
with three 10 tons double cylinder steam winches and boiler; Lincoln-made
portable engines, 6 and 8-horse power; about 900 tons cast-iron cylinder sinking
weights; eleven 2 to 10 tons powerful steam derrick cranes, travelling on bogies,
and with 60 ft. to 72 ft. jibs, by D. Cameron and Co., Glasgow; G. Russell and
Co., Motherwell; and Morgan and Co., Kilwinning.
Powerful overhead steam traveller; several powerful centrifugal and pulso-
meter pumps; several thousand feet of red wood, white wood, and pitch pine
balk timber, deals, and battens; steam pile driver; 200 tons scrap iron and metal;
5000 sleepers; a number of navy barrows; and a very large quantity of con-
tractors' general plant and materials.
Sale to commence each day at Ten for Eleven o'clock to a minute.
Nearly the whole of the engines can be seen under steam on day of sale.
Descriptive catalogues may be obtained at Mr. Jackson's offices, at Stobecross
Docks, Glasgow; and 4, Victoria-street, Westminster; and also from the Auc-
tioneer's Office, Manor House, Sunderland.

LANIVET, CORNWALL.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, CONSISTING OF MILLS,
MEADOWS, DWELLING HOUSES, COMMONS, MANORIAL AND
MINERAL RIGHTS ON LAMORRICK AND CHURCHTOWN COMMONS
and CLAN ESTATE, comprising upwards of 244 Acres.

MESSRS. PHILP AND CO. are instructed by the Agra
Bank (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Lanivet Inn,
Lanivet, on Tuesday, 19th October, 1880, at Three P.M., the above VALU-
ABLE PROPERTIES, which are situated in the parish of Lanivet, within the
Parliamentary Borough of Bodmin, and three miles of the town.
Plans, conditions, and particulars of the Auctioneers, at Bodmin and St.
Austell; or of Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and Co., 6, Old Jewry,
London, E.C.

NEWENT COLLIERY COMPANY, OXENHALL.

Within one mile and a-half of the Town of Newent, and ten of the
City and Port of Gloucester.

MESSRS. BRUTON, KNOWLES, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION (under a Distress for Rent), at the Works, on Thursday, the
7th October, 1880, at Twelve o'clock punctually, the

VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, TOOLS, &c.,
Including a pair of high-pressure horizontal expansive PUMPING ENGINES,
cylinders 20 in. diameter, 5 ft. stroke, by B. Barker and Co.; pair of Tangye's
patent WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 10 in. diameter, 20 in. stroke; horizontal
ENGINE for working pump, with plunger blocks, &c.; Savory's improved
TRACTION and WINDING ENGINE; Cornish BOILER, 7 ft. diameter, 30 ft.
6 in. long, with two flues 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, fitted with Galloway's patent
tubes; three hemispherical BOILERS, respectively 26 ft., 27 ft., and 35 ft.
in length, and 5 ft. diameter, boilers fittings complete; Cameron's patent pump;
Giffard's patent injector; massive cast-iron bell-cranks; pumping spars; Shil-
ton's weighing machine; plunger blocks; new steel wire-ropes; pit gins, by
Bryan and Johnson; large quantity flange rails and piping; wrought and cast
iron plates; iron buckets; pitch pine timber, &c.
The engines and machinery are in first-class working order.
Catalogues may be had a week prior to the sale of the Auctioneers, Gloucester.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, as a going concern, pursuant to
an Order of the H' h Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an
action Hayes v. Booth, 151, H. No. 30, with the approbation of the Honourable
Mr. Baron Pollock (for the Master of the Rolls), by Mr. SAMUEL EDWARDS,
the person appointed by the Judge, at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, in the
County of Lancaster, on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1880, at Four o'clock
in the afternoon precisely, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, MINES,
and MINERALS of the

AUDLEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
Situate at DIGLAKE and HAYES WOOD, in the parish of AUDLEY, in the
County of STAFFORD; together with the ENGINES, MACHINERY, WAGONS,
PLANT, FIXTURES, and other conveniences for carrying on business.
And also the FREEHOLD LAND and PREMISES of the said company, situate
in the parish of Audley aforesaid and at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the said
county, and the cottages erected by the company on lands adjoining the said
collieries.
The leasehold lands cover an area of about 900 acres, and are held under a lease
of which about 12½ years are unexpired.
The freehold land at Hayes Wood contains about 2600 square yards.
The freehold land at Newcastle-under-Lyme contains about 5385 square yards.
Both collieries are on the Audley Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway.
The plant and machinery comprise smelting furnace, blowing engine, with
vertical cylinder boilers, and about 200 wagons.
Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained gratis
in the country from Mr. W. H. DUTTON, Solicitor, Newcastle-under-Lyme;
Messrs. COOPER, Solicitors, of the same place; Mr. W. K. MOSTON, of 24, Cheap-
side, Hanley; Mr. THOMAS SHEPHERD, Solicitor, Kidsgrove, and from the Auc-
tioneer, Newcastle-under-Lyme; and in London from Messrs. COOPER, 42, Bed-
ford-row; Messrs. PEACOCK and GODDARD, 3, South-square, Gray's Inn; and
Messrs. LEWIS and SONS, 7, Wilton-square, W.C.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

IN LIQUIDATION.
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;
AND OF THE
MELYNDR LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

THE PLANT, MACHINERY, AND EFFECTS now upon the
ABOVE-NAMED MINE, situate near Goginan, in the county of Cardigan,
are FOR SALE, together or separately, viz.:—
1 30 feet diameter WATER WHEEL, 4 feet breast.
1 VERTICAL DRAWING MACHINE, complete.
1 SHAFT BOB.
60 fathoms 2 inch ROUND IRON RODS.
200 " TRAM RAILS; 2 TRAM WAGONS.
250 " 6 inch PUMPS.
12 " 8 inch PUMPS.
18 small PULLEYS; 1 large PULLEY.
25 fathoms 1½ inch IRON BUCKET RODS.
36 " LADDERS.
2 HAND JIGGERS; 1 ROUND BUDDLE.
1 small WATER WHEEL; 1 FLAT BUDDLE.
1 SMITH'S BELLOWS; 1 ANVIL; 1 VICE.
SUNDRY LOTS OF OLD TIMBER.
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Tenders must be sent in on or before the 30th day of September instant, ad-
dressed to the Liquidator, and sent under cover to—
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14, Great Winchester-street, London,
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THE WEST DOROTHEA SLATE COMPANY
(LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, the TYN-Y-WERGLLOD SLATE QUARRIES,
situate in NANTLE VALE, near CARNARVON, and being part of the
same vein as the celebrated Penrhyn and Velinelli Slates.
The Quarries have been opened to a considerable extent, and before they were
closed, in consequence of the late depression in the slate trade, they were turn-
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capital of the company.
Upwards of £25,000 has been spent in developing this property, and it is well
provided with all the necessary gear and steam-power for effective working.
The rights extend to over 5½ acres, and the ground extends to within 300 yards of
the London and North-Western Railway Station at Nantlle.
The company is now in voluntary liquidation, and the almost nominal sum of
£8000 will be taken for its interest in the property, which is little more than the
value of the plant, machinery and buildings now on the premises.
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Of which 20,000 shares have been issued, and it is now determined
to offer 2500 of the remaining 5000 shares at par, or £1 per share,
payment in full on allotment, for the purpose of draining and open-
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PARIS,
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ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.



FALMOUTH,
SILVER MEDAL, 1867.

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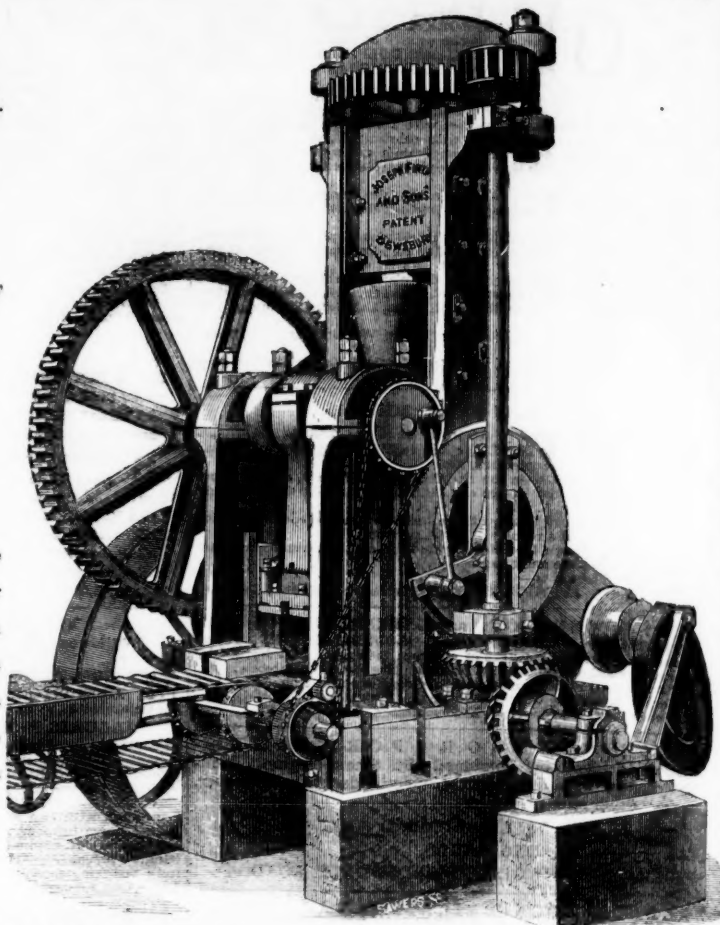
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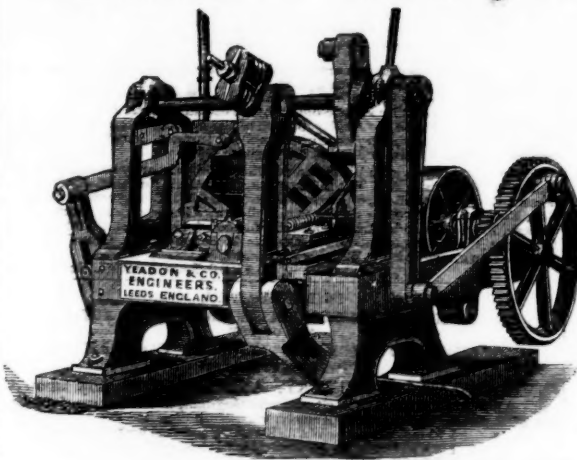
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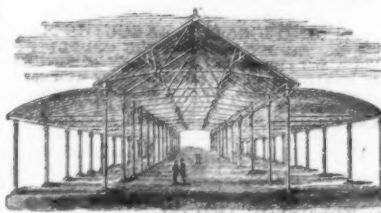
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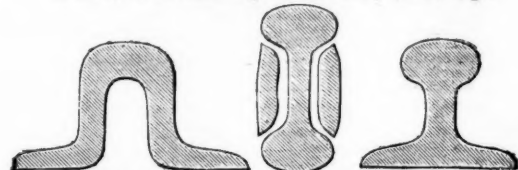
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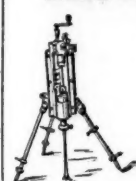
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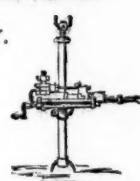
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 Supplement, April 1, 1876, containing a report on property of the Maxwell Land
 Grant and Railway Company; as to technical standing, to the prominent men of
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Prtd.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
3939 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	4 6 6	4 4 4	4 4 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1878
10000 Caron Brea, t, c, St. Agnes	56 7	77 5	75 80	0 308 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1878
10000 Devon Gr. Consols, t, c, St. Agnes	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1880
10000 Dolcoath, t, c, St. Agnes	10 14 10	12 5 11	12 5 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1880
3000 East Craven Moor, t, c, St. Agnes	10 0 0	9 8 9	9 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1880
6000 East Craven Moor, t, c, St. Agnes	0 9 9	37 36 38	20 17 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1880
12500 Frongoch, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1880
40000 Glas. Car., t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 13 10	0 0 0	Aug. 1878
5000 Gorsefield and Merlyn Con., t, c, St. Agnes	2 10 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1877
15000 Great Laxey, t, c, St. Agnes	4 0 0	19 18 19	18 19 19	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1880
10000 Green Hurth, t, c, St. Agnes	0 6 0	9 8 9	9 8 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1880
20000 Grosvenor, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1879
2800 Isle of Man, t, c, St. Agnes	25 6 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	0 8 2	0 10 0	Mar. 1878
20000 Leadhills, t, c, St. Agnes	6 0 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	0 15 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1878
400 Lisburne, t, c, St. Agnes	18 15 0	—	—	0 602 10	0 1 0	Sept. 1880
10000 Mellanear, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	5 4 5	5 4 5	0 13 6	0 2 0	June 1880
9000 Minera Mining Co., t, c, St. Agnes	5 0 0	11 10 11	10 11	0 38 17	0 2 0	Aug. 1880
5328 North Bury, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 3 4	0 10 0	Oct. 1878
11829 North Hendre, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	5 4 5	5 4 5	0 10 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1880
8063 Ditto	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1880
5000 Penhall, t, c, St. Agnes	3 17 6	2 2 2	2 2 2	0 3 15	0 2 0	Sept. 1880
6000 Pennant, t, c, St. Agnes	5 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 10 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1878
12000 Phoenix United, t, c, St. Agnes	5 10 3	3 2 3	3 2 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1880
18000 Pt. Patrick, t, c, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	—	0 18 6	0 2 0	June 1880
10000 Red Rock, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	2 1 2	2 1 2	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1878
12000 Roman Gravel, t, c, St. Agnes	7 10 0	10 10 10	10 10	0 8 1	0 0 0	Apr. 1880
4000 Rhydalun, t, c, St. Agnes	10 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1880
512 South Caradon, t, c, St. Agnes	1 5 0	75 60 70	74 9 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	July 1880
6123 South Caradon, t, c, St. Agnes	6 5 0	11 10 11	11 10	0 7 12	0 1 0	Aug. 1880
9000 South Caradon, t, c, St. Agnes	1 10 0	2 2 2	2 2 2	0 4 0	0 0 0	July 1880
4500 South Wheel Franks, t, c, St. Agnes	7 12 4	12 12 12	12 12	0 40 15	0 0 0	Apr. 1880
12000 Tankerville, t, c, St. Agnes	6 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2	0 4 17	0 5 0	Jan. 1877
6000 Tintofre, t, c, St. Agnes	11 10 0	19 18 19	18 19	0 50 8	0 5 0	May 1877
15000 Van, t, c, St. Agnes	4 5 0	20 18 19	24 18 0	0 24 18	0 6 0	July 1880
3000 West Chiverton, t, c, St. Agnes	19 15 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 55 10	0 10 0	Feb. 1878
512 West Tolgus, t, c, St. Agnes	95 10 0	55 55 55	33 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1879
1200 West Wheel Soton, t, c, St. Agnes	25 10 0	20 20 20	223 0 0	0 7 6	0 0 0	Apr. 1878
12000 Wheel Crebor, t, c, St. Agnes	2 4 0	4 4 4	4 4 4	0 6 3	0 2 0	June 1880
1024 Wheel Eliza Consols, t, c, St. Agnes	18 0 0	—	—	0 42 10	0 8 0	Aug. 1880
4295 Wheel Killy, t, c, St. Agnes	5 4 0	5 4 5	4 5 4	0 12 17	0 2 0	Sept. 1880
3000 Wheel Peavor, t, c, St. Agnes	7 11 0	27 27 27	26 7 6	0 6 8	0 2 0	Sept. 1880

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Prtd.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Alamillos, t, Spain	2 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 2 2	0 0 1	Sept. 1880
130000 Almada and Tinto Consol., t, Spain	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 3	0 0 1	May 1878
20000 Australian, t, South Australia	7 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 5 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1880
20000 Cape Copper Mining, t, South Africa	7 0 0	43 42 43	39 7 6	0 1 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1880
35000 Cessna Sulph. Co., Romagna, Italy	10 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1879
10000 Copago, t, Chile (420 shares)	17 0 0	9 7 8	7 8 9	0 1 0	0 0 0	July 1880
23500 Eberhardt and Aurora, t, Nevada	10 0 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	0 7 15	0 5 0	July 1880
70000 English and Australian, t, c, St. Aust.	2 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 2 13	0 1 0	Mar. 1880
25000 Fortuna, t, Spain	2 0 0	5 4 5	4 5	0 7 15	0 4 0	Sept. 1880
55000 Frontino & Bolivia, t, New Gran.	2 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 6 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1880
15000 Linares, t, Spain	3 0 0	6 5 6	5 6 6	0 13 10	0 8 0	Sept. 1880
68000 New Quebrada, t, Venezuela	5 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 2 6	0 2 0	July 1880
25000 Pitanguy, t, Brazil (in 6000 £1 pd.)	0 10 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	0 1 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1880
10000 Pontgou, t, France	0 20 0	18 20 18	27 15 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1879
000000 Pontgou, t, France	0 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1880
000000 Pontgou, t, France	0 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1880
540000 Richmond Consol., t, Nevada	5 0 0	15 14 15	9 11 4	0 9 11	0 10 0	July 1880
158880 Rio Tinto, t, c, Sp. Coup. Bds. Huelva	100 0 0	95 95 95	95 95	0 5 per cent.	—	July 1880
Do. Mort. Bds. English 5 p. Scrip	—	—	—	0 5 per cent.	—	July 1880
225000 Ditto, shares	10 0 0	16 16 16	16 16	0 18 0	0 8 0	Nov. 1880
40000 Santa Barbara, t, Brazil	0 10 0	2 2 2	2 2 2	0 10 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1880
128000 Scottish-Australian Mining Co., t	0 10 0	2 2 2	2 2 2	0 15 p. cent.	—	May 1880
60000 Ditto, shares	0 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 15 p. cent.	—	May 1880
50000 Sentein, t, c, France	0 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1880
22500 Sierra Buttes, t, California	2 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 2 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1879
40825 Ditto, Plumas Eureka	2 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2	0 2 7	0 0 0	Oct. 1879
253000 St. John del Rey (45 Stock and multiples dealt in)	215 225	—	—	0 12 1/2 p. cent.	—	half-year, Mar. 1879
20000 Tolima, t, c, Colombia	5 0 0	—	—	0 1 7	0 3 4	Apr. 1880
25000 Victoria (London), t, Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 3	0 1 6	July 1879
15000 Western Andes, t, Colombia	5 0 0	—	—	0 2 13	0 0 0	June 1880
2100 W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	10 10 10	10 10	0 2 13	0 0 0	July 1880

* Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Prtd.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
25000 Aberllyn, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
12000 Ashington, t, c, Carnarvon	5 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
11583 Bedford Unit, t, c, Tavis (21 lab.)	0 4 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
25000 Belovale, t, c, Roche	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
600 Bendigaid, t, c, Wales	10 0 0	13 12 13	12 13
30000 Bettws-y-Coed, t, c, (20000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	—
8000 Blaen Aelwyn, t, c, Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—
30000 Bodidris, t, c, Denbighshire	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
800 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	31 10 0	20 18 20	18 20
10000 British, t, c, Wrexham	2 0 0	3 2 3	2 3 3
20000 Bwlch United, t, c, Cardigan	1 0 0	3 2 3	3 2 3
50000 Cambrian, t, c, Cardigan	2 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
6000 Carn Cambrone, t, c, Carnarvon	0 2 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
20000 Carnarvon, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
5120 Clonmelina, t, c, Llanrwst	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
25000 Coed Mawr Pool, t, c, Carnarvon	2 0 0	—	—
6000 Combarn, t, c, North Devon	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, c, Illogan	29 4 9	10 10 10	10 10
15500 Court Grange United, t, c, St.	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
8400 Crook Burn, t, c, Cumberland	0 5 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
14000 Crosswood Mining Lands, t, c, St.	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
15000 Cwm Dwyall, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
25000 Cwm Dyffryn, t, c, (20000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	—
20000 Deep Level, t, c, Flintshire	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
12300 D. E. F. Consols, t, c, Carnarvon	10 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
1024 D. E. F. Consols, t, c, Llanrwst	20 0 0	30 20 30	20 30
20000 Denbighshire Consolidated, t, c, St.	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
12000 Derwent, t, c, Durham	4 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
100000 Devon, t, c, Tavis (125000 iss.)	0 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
12000 Devon Great United, t, c, (21.)	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
20000 Devonshire, t, c, Llanrwst	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
10000 Dobby Syke, t, c, Durham	0 17 6	3 3 3	3 3 3
6000 East Botallack, t, c, St. Just	0 2 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
5144 East Caradon, t, c, St. Cleer	3 7 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
4000 East Chiverton, t, c, Penzance	10 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
12000 East Crebor, t, c, Tavis	0 7 6	1 1 1	1 1 1
15000 East Devon Cons., t, c, Buckfastleigh	2 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
21000 East Roman Gravel, t, c, Salop	0 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
18000 East Van, t, c, Llanidloes	5 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
4096 East Wheel Buller, t, c, Gwynnapp	0 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
1114 East Wheel Lovell, t, c, Helston	13 8 6	1 1 1	1 1 1
30000 Flintshire Great Consols	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
10000 Fortescue, t, c, St. Stephens	1 0 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
12000 Gawton, t, c, Tavis (21 shares)	1 12 6	1 1 1	1 1 1
14000 Glenrhy, t, c, Isle of Man	4 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
20000 Great Dylis, t, c, (10000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
20000 Great Holway, t, c, Flintshire	5 0 0	5 4 5	4 5
6000 Great Wh. Eleanor, t, c, North Bovey	2 0 0	—	—
20000 Griffin, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
9880 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c, St.	5 5 0	4 4 4	4 4 4
10000 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, t, c, Flintshire	4 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
10000 Harehope Gill, t, c, Durham (21 sh.)	0 5 0	—	—
12000 Hartington Moor, t, c, carb. L. Derby	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
6400 Harwood, t, c, Durham	0 15 0	—	—
3000 Herodfoot, t, c, near Liskeard	0 7 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
18000 Hingston Down, t, c, Calstock	0 7 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
6000 Killbreth, t, c, Chacewater	3 10 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
15000 Lady Ann, t, c, Llanarmon	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
30000 Lady Ashburton, t, c, Callington	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
15000 Lady Bertha, t, c, Tavis	0 10 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
12000 Ladywell, t, c, Salop (12000 pref. also)	2 10 0	—	—
5000 Lead Era, t, c, Mold	2 10 0	—	—
25000 Levant, t, c, St. Just	11 0 0	12 14 15	12 14 15
10000 Lomax, t, c, Helston	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
5120 Lovell, t, c, Wendron	0 16 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
15000 Llandegla, t, c, Llanarmon	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
30000 Llanrwst, t, c, Carnarvon	2 0 0	—	—
7500 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref.	2 0 0	—	—
9000 Marke Valley, t, c, Llanarmon	5 11 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
18000 Marston, t, c, South Wales	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
6000 Merthyr Moor, t, c, Merthyr	3 15 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
28000 Mid-Devon, t, c, (17000 sh. pd.)	0 6 8	3 3 3	3 3 3
8000 Mineral Corporation of Gr. Britain	10 0 0	—	—
20000 Mostyn Consol., t, c, Flint	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
10000 Mynydd Gwladys, t, c, Cardigan	3 12 6	3 3 3	3 3 3
25000 Moray Firth (18000 issued)	2 0 0	—	—
12000 Morla Du, t, c, Anglessea	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1
6144 Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth	0 10 0	2 2 2	2 2 2
4678 New Bronllyd, t, c, Cardig. (25 sh.)	3 16 0	—	—
12000 New Cathedral, t, c, Gwynnapp	1 0 0	—	—
2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t, c, Illogan	7 14 0	8 7 8	7 8

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Prtd.	Un- dividend.	last wk.
8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne	3 0 0	—	—
6000 New Kitty, t, c, St. Agnes	0 2 0	—	—
10000 New Llanfair, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
12000 New Penrose, t, c, Helston (11 sh.)	0 5 0	—	—
3500 New Tincroft, t, c, Lelant	6 0 0	—	—
6000 New West Caradon, c, Liskeard	0 2 0	—	—
3000 New Wheel Peavor, t, Redruth	0 10 0	—	—
35000 New Wye Valley, t, Montgomery.*	1 0 0	—	—
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount, t, c, b, Carnarv.	1 0 0	—	—
12000 North Herodfoot, t, c, Liskeard	0 5 0	—	—
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	13 0 0	—	—
50000 North Molton, t, c, Devon	1 0 0	—	—
6000 North Penstruthal, t, c, Gwynnapp	1 0 0	—	—
2336 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	8 17 10	—	—
12000 Pandora, t, c, Carnarvon	—	—	—
11612 Pant-y-Mwyn, t, c, Mold	2 0 0	—	—
6000 Paracombie, b, c, Devon	2 0 0	—	—
45000 Parys Corporation, c, Anglesea	1 0 0	—	—
7500 Pateley Bridge, t, c, Yorkshire	1 0 0	—	—
15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0 19 0	—	—
6000 Pedu-an-drea, t, Redruth	1 0 0	—	—
6000 Penclares United, c, Camborne	8 0 0	—	—
10000 New Penryn, t, c, Cornwall	2 0 0	—	—
12000 Plynllymmon, t, Llanidloes	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Polrose, t, Cornwall	0 10 0	—	—
10000 Port Nigel, s-t, Carnarvonshire	2 0 0	—	—
12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Caalstock	0 7 8	—	—
50000 So. Cambrian, t, c, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	—
30000 South d'Eresby Mountain, s, t	1 0 0	—	—
35000 So. Devon Unit, c, b, Buckfastleigh	1 0 0	—	—
6000 South Penstruthal, t, c, Gwynnapp	0 15 0	—	—
6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	8 5 0	—	—
4000 South Tincroft, t, c, Lelant	3 19 0	—	—
40000 South Wheel Crebor, s, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—
2943 South Wheel Crofty, c, Illogan	17 2	—	—
4000 St. Just United, Cornwall	2 10 0	—	—
30000 Talysbot, s-t, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	—
4000 Tamar, s-t, Bexarston	1 0 0	—	—
6000 Teessdale, t, c, Durham (pref.)	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Temple, t, c, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—
5000 Treleigh Wood, t, c, Redruth	6 1 0	—	—
12000 Trevelion Consols, t, c, Gwynnapp	0 5 0	—	—
6000 Trow, c, s, c, Cornwall	0 4 0	—	—
6000 Truro, t, c, Nergula, Flintshire	0 5 0	—	—
10000 Tyn-y-Fron, t, c, Cardiganshire	10 0 0	—	—
11000 Un. Van & Glyn, s-t, (& 41500 other sh.)	2 0 0	—	—
1000 Vaughan, t, c, Cardiganshire	10 0 0	—	—
12000 West Asheton, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
6000 West Basset, c, Illogan?	7 0 4	—	—
6000 West Caradon, c, St. Cleer	0 6 0	—	—
3000 W. Craven Moor, t, c, Pateley Bridge*	10 0 0	—	—
10240 West Devon Consols, c, Caalstock	1 0 0	—	—
1000 West Holway, t, c, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	—
6000 West Kitty, t, c, St. Agnes	0 7 0	—	—
20000 W. Lisburne, t, c, (11 sh.) c, Carnarv.	5 0 0	—	—
5000 West Mary Ann, t, c, Menheniot	1 0 0	—	—
3000 Westminster United, Llanarnon	5 0 0	—	—
20000 West Pateley Bridge, t, c, Yorkshire.	1 0 0	—	—
12000 West Phoenix, t, c, Cardadon	0 6 8	—	—
5190 West Poldice, St. Day	5 0 0	—	—
10500 West Vor, t, c, are-m, Breage	2 0 0	—	—
2045 West Wye Valley, t, c, Montgomery	29 16 3	—	—
1000 West Wheel Peavor, t, Redruth	0 16 13	—	—
3000 West Wheel Towan, t, c, Illogan	25 0 0	—	—
12000 West Wye Valley, s-t, Montgomery.	3 0 0	—	—
6000 Wheel Ag, c, Illogan?	14 0 0	—	—
6144 Wheel Basset, c, Illogan?	34 2 6	—	—
12000 Wheel Coates United, s, t, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	—
2535 W. Comford, & No. Tres., c, Gwynnapp	2 2 0	—	—
6000 Wheel Great Britain, t, Camborne	3 0 0	—	—
2000 Wheel Jane, t, c, Redruth	6 13 0	—	—
12000 Wheel Jewell, c, St. Hilary	2 0 0	—	—
20000 Wh. Honey and Trelawny, s-t, Lisk.	2 0 0	—	—
2000 Wheel Owles, t, c, St. Just	7 3 0	—	—
6000 Wh. Prussia, & Cardrew, t, c, Rdrth	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Wheel Russell, c, Tavistock	2 1 6	—	—
6000 Wheel Sisters, t, Lelant	2 15 0	—	—
4096 Wheel Uny, t, c, Redruth	15 16 0	—	—
24000 Ystwith, t, c, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—

b, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; t, steel;
s-t, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc; i, iron; a, arsenic.

* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange
‡ have paid dividends.